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Morning Oregonian.

DAILY — THE UNION

VOL. XXIV. PORTLAND, OREGON: SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1884. NO. 7538

WASHINGTON.

John A. Kasson Appointed Minister to Germany.

TAFT OF OHIO GOES TO ST. PETERSBURG.

Final Hammering on the Appropriation Bills—The River and Harbor Bills, as Finally Agreed Upon, etc.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—John A. Kasson of Iowa, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany. Alphonso Taft of Ohio, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia. John M. Francis of New York, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States to Austria-Hungary. Lewis Richmond of Rhode Island, minister resident and consul general to Portugal. Samuel [illegible] United States consul general at [illegible] E. Byers, consul general at Rome, Italy. Ramon O. Williams, consul general at Havana. Ward McAllister, jr., of California, United States judge for the District of Alaska. E. W. Haskett of Iowa, United States Attorney for the District of Alaska. Andrew T. Lewis of Illinois, clerk of the United States Court for the District of Alaska. M. C. Hillyer of California, Marshal of the United States court for the District of Alaska. Frank Sperry of [illegible], Associate Justice of the Supreme Court [illegible]. Edward Smith of Iowa, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota. George Turner of Alabama, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington territory.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The senate was called to order promptly at 11 o'clock, and after prayer by Chaplain Andrews, the declaration of independence was read.

The senate further insisted on its amendments to the deficiency bill, and reappointed the same conferees.

The resolution of Miller, submitted yesterday, was agreed to, directing the committee on Indian affairs to extend its inquiries in the investigation recently ordered into the condition of the Indians of California.

A bill was passed granting a pension to the widow of General Ord. Also the bill increasing the pension of General Frank P. Blair's widow, and one authorizing the president to appoint General Averill to the position of colonel in the army, and then place him on the retired list, as of that rank.

The senate went into executive session, and when the doors opened took a recess until this evening.

The senate again met at 9 P. M. Messages were received from the house announcing concurrence of that body in the conference reports on the river and harbor bill, the bill to punish violations of the internal revenue laws and the bill to consolidate the bureau of military justice and the corps of judge advocates of the army.

The senate agreed to the reports of its own conferees on these bills.

Consideration of the postal telegraph bill was then proceeded with. It authorizes the postmaster general to contract for postal telegraph service, and provides that if the rates be not satisfactory the government may buy or build lines and do the work. It fixes the rates at which the contractors or the government shall do work.

Hill addressed the senate on the bill. The provisions of the bill, as they stood were, in his opinion, entirely constitutional, and the clauses authorizing the government to buy or build lines were meant to protect the people from exorbitant rates.

He said the majority of the senate committee on post-offices and post-roads were opposed to the proposition that the government should buy or build lines. There was no constitutional objection, however, to the government's contracting for the transmission of intelligence by telegraph, any more than by mail, but that was as far as the committee was willing to go. He moved to strike out the clause authorizing buying or building.

Pending that motion, Sherman moved to postpone further consideration of the bill till the second Monday in December, saying it was impossible at this time to discuss so important a measure in the closing hours of the session. The motion was agreed to, and the bill went over accordingly.

A bill passed to establish a bureau of navigation in the treasury department, under the commissioner of navigation.

On motion of Bayard, the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was indefinitely postponed.

The senate at 10:30 went into executive session.

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Covington C. Belknap, Nevada, California, agent for the Indians at Tule River agency, California.

House.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The house met at 10 o'clock this morning, in continuation of Thursday's session.

The conference report on the bill to consolidate the bureau of military justice and the corps of judge advocates was agreed to.

The house then resumed consideration of the senate amendments to the Mexican pension bill, but a lack of a quorum was disclosed, and after several calls a call of the house was ordered.

Hewitt (New York) moved at 12 o'clock that the house go into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering that state paper the declaration of independence, and that the important document be read for the information of members not absent from their post of duty.

The speaker ruled that the motion was not privileged, and roll call followed roll-call, in monotonous succession, on motions to adjourn, until 1:30, when Randall presented the conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill. It announced agreement on all the amendments in controversy except twenty-three.

Randall moved that the house recede from its disagreement to the amendments in controversy, appropriating small sums for paving streets around public buildings in Des Moines, St. Louis and Grand Rapids. Lost—yeas 65, nays 110.

A motion with regard to the amendment making an appropriation to reimburse ex-President Hayes for the amount paid for the expense of a commission appointed to go to Louisiana in 1877 met a similar fate.

The report was agreed to, and Randall, Burns and Ryan were reappointed conferees.

Willis reported the conference report on the river and harbor appropriation bill; agreed to. The bill, as it passed the house, appropriated $12,586,200; as reported in conference it appropriated $14,593,700.

Hammond submitted the conference report on the bill reported by him, limiting the time within which actions may be instituted against a person charged with violating the internal revenue laws; agreed to. The bill reduces the time within which offenses may be prosecuted from six to three years, where the penalty is imprisonment in the penitentiary, and five years in all other cases.

Filibustering against the Mexican pension bill was continued until 4:45, when the house took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

At the evening session the house resumed consideration of the Mexican pension bill, and, in view of the strong opposition to the measure, both on the part of those who thought that the granting of pensions was undesirable, and of those who were opposed to the restrictions upon it by the senate, Wilson, who has charge of the bill, proposed that the senate amendment be non-concurred in and a conference ordered.

Oates (Alabama) objected.

Hewitt suggested that the bill be laid aside, and that the house proceed to the consideration of private pension bills, and Calkins asked Townshend to consent to that suggestion, at the same time complimenting him on the gallant fight he had made on the Mexican pension bill.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—[Special.]—Indications all point to the final adjournment of congress on Saturday. The necessary legislative work of the session is nearly completed, the last of the general appropriation bills having passed the senate to-day. All work is now in conference committees, and it is predicted to-night that all points of dispute between the two houses on appropriation bills will have been settled before the houses meet on Saturday, and that final adjournment will then be had. The house will meet at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, and it is thought that everything can be disposed of before the end of the legislative day. A large majority of the members have their effects packed, and are ready to start. Many of them have already bought their tickets, and all the indications are that in twenty-four hours after adjournment there will not be a member in Washington.

The house consumed the whole of to-day in considering the Mexican pension bill. The opponents of the senate amendments to the bill kept up a filibustering movement all day, and although the house, on Thursday, desired to take a holiday to-morrow, the friends of the bill, before adjournment to-night, rescinded that order, by agreeing to take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The conference committee on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill concluded consideration of that measure at a late hour this afternoon. With the exception of the amendment appropriating $250,000 for the Nicaragua waterway project, an agreement was reached on the entire bill. The house conferees objected to that feature of the bill, and the senate conferees concluded to consult with other members of the senate before expressing their acceptance of the amendment. They also requested that the bill be allowed till to-morrow morning to make a final report. The senate conferees receded from the amendment providing for the appointment of a commission to visit and ascertain the best mode of securing more intimate international and commercial relations between the United States and the several countries of Central and South America.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Its Provisions, as Finally Passed by Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The river and harbor bill as passed both houses of congress to-day appropriates $14,593,700. The most important items are as follows: Buffalo, New York, $100,000; Galveston, [illegible], Texas, $100,000; Sabine pass and bay, Texas, $100,000; Humboldt bay, California, $20,000; Oakland, California, [illegible]; Wilmington, California, [illegible]; Yaquina Bay, Oregon, $100,000; Arkansas river, Arkansas and Missouri, $20,000; Tennessee river, [illegible]; Kentucky river, $50,000; [illegible]; Michigan, $100,000; Hay Lake channel, Michigan, [illegible]; [illegible] river, [illegible]; Yellowstone river, [illegible]; Sacramento and Feather rivers, California, [illegible]; San Joaquin river, [illegible]; Arkansas river, $12,000; Colorado river, Colorado and Arizona, $25,000.

FOR THE NORTHWEST.

On the Columbia river, Oregon and Washington territory, $300,000; Columbia river at the Cascades, Oregon, $150,000; Columbia and lower Willamette rivers, below Portland, $100,000; upper Columbia and Snake rivers, $20,000; Missouri river, $650,000. The provision for the Missouri river commission is retained; reservoirs at the head waters of the Mississippi, $60,000; Mississippi, from St. Paul to Des Moines rapids, $250,000; harbor at Lake City, Minnesota, $75,000; Mississippi, from Des Moines rapids to the mouth of the Illinois river, $300,000; Mississippi, from the mouth of the Illinois river to the mouth of the Ohio, $520,000; snags, etc., in the Mississippi, $75,000; examination and surveys of Mississippi, $75,000; Ohio river, $600,000.

THE CHINESE BILL.

How Senator Miller Secured Its Passage—Logan's Vote for the Measure.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—[Special.]—Ever since the passage by the house of the bill to amend the Chinese restriction act Senators Miller and Farley have been watching for their opportunity to get the measure before the senate. As the last hours of the session approached it began to look exceedingly doubtful whether the measure could be considered this session. Wednesday the friends of the bill gave up all hope of any action being taken by the senate before final adjournment. Miller, however, was determined that the senate should consider the bill before adjournment, and following the example set by Budd in the house, when, by a dash of clever strategy, he succeeded in having a day fixed for its consideration, awaited his opportunity, and when it came yesterday was ready to take advantage of it. In spite of the fact that a majority of the senators did not desire any action taken on the Chinese bill, Miller, by exercise of some parliamentary shrewdness and tact, forced its consideration upon the senate, and having gained this point encountered little or no opposition in securing the passage of the measure. The fight was made on its consideration, and when that was settled nearly all opposition to the bill disappeared. Platt and Hoar were the only senators who actively opposed the measure. By a vote of 43 to 12 the bill was passed, in exactly the same shape as it came from the house. There was very little debate, and only one attempt at amendment was made, and that was defeated. The measure is now in the hands of the president for approval. The general belief is that he will sign it.

LOGAN'S VOTE.

NEW YORK, July 4.—[Special.]—Times' Washington special: The numerous warnings received by the republican senators to the effect that the party would be hurt on the Pacific slope if the house measure making more stringent the terms of the present anti-Chinese law were not passed at this session bore fruit to-day in the passage of the bill by the senate. The democrats watched Logan's course with special interest, and they smiled when he voted with them to make the bill a law. They remembered that he had considerable to say in opposition to the original measure, the most offensive parts of which are made much more offensive by the present bill, and that he was paired against that bill when it was passed by the last congress. They expect the republican campaign speakers to lay special stress upon the senator's record as a man who votes without reference to consequences, and they think he has now furnished them with a text for a reply to this sort of argument.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

Desperate Counterfeiters.

Officer Annis and a citizen named Edward L. Gibson attempted last evening to arrest Cesaro Dalen and James Banses, suspected counterfeiters. Banses shot at and missed the officer and then shot Gibson in the right hip. He ran away and was captured soon after by Officer Jones. A struggle ensued and Banses shot at the officer, but did not strike him. Gibson's wound is not dangerous.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

News Notes from Victoria.

VICTORIA, July 3.—The Queen of the Pacific sailed for San Francisco at noon to-day.

The Colonist's special from Yale tells of the capture of a wild man twenty miles above Yale. The body is covered with hair, and he is as strong as an ox.

R. Dunsmuir arrived to-day from the scene of the mining disaster at Wellington. The facts are as have been telegraphed. Twenty-three were killed and four injured. An official investigation will begin next Tuesday.

The Fourth will be generally observed here.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Portland Baseball Club Victorious.

SEATTLE, July 4.—[Special.]—The nation's natal day was observed here in a becoming manner. Thousands of people from the surrounding country were in the city, to witness the fine parade and other interesting features. The ball game at the race course was witnessed by a large number, and was won by the Portland club, the score standing 11 to 8 in their favor. The shooting contest was won by the Seattle team, they killing eighteen birds more than the Multnomah men.

UTAH.

News Items from Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, July 4.—Trouble has broken out at the Piute Indian agency and the settlers near there are uneasy. Whisky is the cause. A drunken young Indian buck shot Pipe, an Indian policeman, and was shot in return and two other Indians were wounded. Pipe bled to death. Colonel Davis, the agent, is trying hard to quiet the trouble and keep whisky off the reservation.

Sixteen polygamous marriages are just reported from Cache county and the statement is made from there that the new temple has been thronged by seekers after exaltation ever since the dedication in May.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

PARIS, July 4.—There were no deaths from cholera at Marseilles last night. There were five at Toulon.

LISBON, July 4.—Portugal has declared quarantine against all English vessels.

GENEVA, July 2.—Passengers from Toulon and Marseilles are disinfected at railway stations.

MADRID, July 4.—The gulf coast is quarantined against France, on account of cholera.

GIBRALTAR, July 4.—Spanish and English officials have had a dispute with reference to precautions against a spread of cholera. The Spaniards attempted to establish a sanitary cordon fifty yards from the British lines, but were compelled to withdraw the cordon beyond the centre of the neutral ground.

MADRID, July 4.—All vessels arriving from Morocco are quarantined.

ENGLAND.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, July 4.—The Times, referring to the trouble between France and China, says: "A conflict between China and France would threaten the trade of the United States of America, England and Germany, and would be of a most serious character. It is difficult to prevent American and European adventurers from engaging in the strife, and thus raising intricate international questions. We must hope France will again bow to the inevitable, and yield this time without reserve."

EGYPT.

GENERAL GORDON SAFE.

LONDON, July 4.—Further particulars from Khartoum state that General Gordon is quite safe, and is allowed the freedom of El Mahdi's camp. El Mahdi himself is at Khartoum. Europeans are well treated.

TWELVE PERSONS KILLED.

CAIRO, July 4.—The minaret of a mosque here collapsed to-day, killing a dozen persons.

CANADA.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

HAMILTON, July 4.—J. Dillonaugh, a newspaper correspondent, has been committed to trial on the charge of conspiring against the dignity of the queen, in aiding and abetting in the destruction of public buildings, etc. Bail was refused.

SPORTING NOTES.

BASEBALL.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Afternoon game: Chicago 2, Providence 5. Forenoon game: Chicago 3, Philadelphia 1.

Blaine Can Easily Beat Cleveland.

The Hon. James D. Warren, editor of the Commercial Advertiser, and chairman of the republican state committee last year, was interviewed. He said: "I went to Chicago, as all know, as the personal friend of President Arthur, a man whom I believe to be as pure and well intentioned a statesman as this country has ever produced. I was sincere in my advocacy of the president's nomination. The Arthur men worked hard, and, in my judgment, Mr. Arthur would have been nominated on the second ballot had the independents turned in and helped. As for myself, I refused all overtures looking to any other nomination than Mr. Arthur as against Mr. Blaine, although such overtures were formally made by the independents through Mr. Schurz and others. I do not believe in dark horses. With me it was Arthur or Blaine, and no compromises. We Arthur men have, of course, come home from Chicago disappointed, but we support the ticket. I said at Chicago it would be impossible that Blaine could not carry New York, but I have changed my mind. With proper effort Blaine can carry New York and in my judgment he will. The independents are hardly a factor to be considered, except a few noisy ones. Although I expect to work for the election of Blaine and Logan, and while I appreciate the suggestion in some quarters to keep me at the head of the state committee, I certainly could and would not accept the position. It is right that the Blaine element should be represented in that place. It is right, also, that they should assume the responsibility of the position and of the canvass. A little time must be given for our feelings to cool. We shall shortly be found working earnestly for the ticket, which I believe will be elected. Cleveland is the weakest nomination the democrats could make. To begin with, he will lose a large proportion of the Irish vote in western New York. He certainly will in Buffalo. His persecution of Editor Purcell, an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, as well as other similar individuals will tend to this effect. He will not get a majority of the republican vote that was wrongfully cast for him in anger in the Folger campaign. A man like Blaine will easily defeat him."

The Frequently Recommended.—Mr. H. C. Massey of Astoria, Ill., writes that Allen's Lung Balsam, which he has sold for fifteen years, sells better than any other cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. "Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chances of Candidates Before the Democratic Convention.

THE DELEGATIONS GATHERING AT CHICAGO.

An Exciting Day of Racing at Chicago—Jim Keene's Ascot Cup to be Sold for Customs Dues—News Items.

Among the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—[Special.]—The Thurman boom has grown to very large proportions within the past day or two, and the leading men of the party here seriously entertain the idea of nominating him at Chicago. It is asserted in support of the senator of Ohio that he would certainly rally to his support the entire democratic vote of the country, besides getting up a sort of anti-monopoly movement. To bring about the nomination of Thurman it would be necessary to dispose of both Payne and Hoadly, in order to get the support of the Ohio delegation for him, and his friends say this can be easily done; and if Thurman's friends in other states will go earnestly to work for him, it is claimed that the friends of both Payne and Hoadly in the Ohio delegation will, after casting a complimentary vote for their favorites, fall into line and cast the solid vote of the state for Thurman.

CLEVELAND'S PROSPECTS.

It is conceded by politicians here that Cleveland will lead Field on the first ballot. The friends of other candidates, however, claim that this will lessen his chance for securing the necessary two-thirds to nominate him. They say that he will not be able to get more than a bare majority of all the delegates, and the result will be that the other candidates will combine against and defeat him. This reckoning is all on the assumption that they will get the New York delegation. His friends claim that he will have 42 of the 72 delegates, and that under the unit rule that will give him the entire delegation, and having the solid support of the state they say he will get the nomination. They do not, however, deny that this nomination will lose to the party the large vote of the labor organizations throughout the state, but they say he can carry the state in spite of this. They acknowledge that in the event of Cleveland's nomination there will be a bolt, but to offset this they say he would receive the support of the business interests.

THE FIELD.

Randall's prospects are not regarded, even by his friends, as very encouraging, and it has been said that it is not improbable that Randall's name may not be mentioned in the convention at all. It is thought the failure of the New York delegation to agree may open the way for him. A friend of Randall is quoted as saying that the Pennsylvania delegation will not place Randall in the field unless they have assurance from other quarters of such support as will show him right to the front.

The friends of Bayard are still hopeful, and are claiming that the Delaware senator will receive a liberal support from the New York delegation.

Butler's name is mentioned much more frequently and it is general that he would be the most formidable candidate the democrats could select, and as a general rule they do not place much reliance in the assertion of southern democratic members that the democrats of the south would vote for Blaine in preference to Butler.

THE SITUATION AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The day has been one of extraordinary quiet for the near approach of the democratic national convention, and the situation here contains very little of interest. The California delegation is the only one on the ground, with scattering delegations from New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan. To-morrow will witness the arrival of the New York and Massachusetts delegations, and Sunday a great number of clubs will arrive, when the ante-convention uproar will probably reach its height.

Chairman Barnum, of the national committee, arrived to-day. Among the other notable arrivals were Henry Watterson, Congressman Frank Hurd, Congressman William R. Morrison and Francis Kiernan.

Work upon the platform has already begun, and Mr. Hurd expresses confidence that the tariff reformers will be in control of the committee on resolutions by a strong majority.

Presidential talk is heard about the corridors, but very little has transpired to indicate the tide of feeling. Presidential sentiment is not expected to crystallize till after the caucus of the New York delegation and their position is known.

Late this evening the Delaware delegation put in its appearance, and will at once open Bayard headquarters at the Palmer house.

THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Seventeen car loads of county democracy men started to-day for Chicago, and the Irish sixty-ninth regiment band accompanied the delegation, who are for Cleveland to a man. All were singing songs of Cleveland as the train pulled out of the depot. Among the leaders on the train are Thomas Costigan, supervisor of city records; ex-District Attorney William C. Whitney, Judges Power, Fogerson, Norton, Kelly, Ford and Murray, Commissioner of Jurors Caulfield, Fire Commissioner Purroy, Police Commissioner Mathews and Dock Commissioner Voorhees. The county democracy is traveling by the West Shore road.

THE TURF.

AN INTERESTING DAY AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 4.—There was a very large attendance at the Washington park races to-day. The weather was warm and damp and the track in good condition.

First race—For two year olds, five furlongs. Wayward won, Goldbow second, Doubt third. Time, not taken.

Second race, Columbia stakes, sweepstakes, for all ages, mile and three quarters—Starters: Lucky B., Freeland, Blazes, John Davis, Audrian and General Monroe. John Davis and Lucky B. set out together. There was no change in the positions until a mile had been run, when Audrian took the lead, General Monroe and Freeland close up. Coming into the stretch Fred and closed with Audrian, and the race was between the two to the end. Freeland won, Audrian second, General Monroe third. Time, 3:07½.

Third race, Sheridan stakes, sweepstakes, for three year olds, foals of '81, mile and a quarter—Starters, General Harding, Billy Gilmore, Kosciusko, Lefter, Richard L., Bob Cook and Bob Miles. Entering the stretch Richard L. led, Kosciusko second, General Harding third. Time, 2:12¾.

Fourth race, purse of $300, the winner to be sold at auction, mile and a furlong—Joe Sharks won by a head, Centreville second, Breechloader third. Time, 1:56¾.

Fifth race, purse of $300, three-quarter mile, heats best three in five—First heat; Salara, after a driving finish, won by half a length, Nippen second, Nellie Peyton third. Time, 1:18¼. Second heat: Nellie Peyton won, Nippen second, Revoke third, Trouble distanced. Time, 1:18. Third heat: After a driving finish Nellie Peyton won, Bonnie Bird second, Nicodemus third, Revoke distanced. Time, 1:18½. Fourth heat: No auction or French pools were sold. Nellie Peyton was never headed, and won in a canter, Salara second. Time, 1:23.

Sixth race, steeplechase, about two miles—In front of the stand the first time Tom Moore bolted and was out of the race. Crossing the center field Major Pickett and Miss Mantsey bolted, throwing the riders. Kate Creel won, Ohio Boy second. Both were very tired. The others did not finish. Time, 5:01½.

KEENE LOSES HIS ASCOT CUP.

NEW YORK, July 4.—[Special.]—The gold cup won by Keene's Foxhall in 1882, at the Ascot, was sent to the custom house yesterday, to be sold at an auction of unclaimed goods, unless claimed by the owner within the next two weeks. It has been lying at the public stores for a year. The government demanded $1600 duty on the trophy, and Keene said he would re-export the cup to his establishment in England, rather than pay any duty.

The Herald, alluding to the above, says: "If there can be found another nation on the face of the earth, civilized or savage, that ever perpetrates such acts of exceptional stupidity as the American nation, by due process of law, let us hasten to learn its name, and divide the responsibility. How the framers and followers of the tariff that enforces such action as this on the part of the government officers can associate on par with reasonable beings surpasses our comprehension."

The World says: "It is a pity that Jim Keene cannot bring into this country the magnificent $5000 Ascot cup won by his American racer Foxhall without paying an unreasonable duty of 45 per cent. It is also a pity Keene is not able to pay the duties on the cup, as he was a year ago."

The Glorious Fourth.

DENVER, July 4.—The fourth, though quiet, was generally celebrated throughout this state. The most notable event occurred at Swan City, a small mining camp. The miners, not being supplied with fireworks, proceeded to celebrate by placing giant powder under the postoffice. After the explosion Uncle Sam's establishment was found to have vanished. Luckily no one was injured.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Washington statue in Riverside park was unveiled to-day, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The statue is a gift from the public schools of the city.

The Anti-Slavery society held its first semi-centennial celebration here to-day. After a social reunion, Dr. C. L. J. Whitney was elected chairman and Hamilton Wilcox secretary. The society reviewed its history and operations. Addresses were made by many members, and letters read from John Jay, John G. Whittier, Alfred Burgess and others.

New York Notes.

NEW YORK, July 4.—[Special.]—Several journals print presumably seventeen hundred Californians who came 3000 miles to see the Sullivan-Mitchell slugging match.

Herald's Washington special: General Logan has long been a favorite at the Chinese legation, and there will be mourning there on account of his vote to-day.

Pe Ship Ore to New York.

ST. PAUL, July 4.—A contract was closed to-day with Fur Francisco parties to transport 10,000 tons of ore from Butte, Montana, to New York, via the Northern Pacific and the lakes to Buffalo, and thence by rail. This is the first large shipment via this route.

THE FIRE RECORD.

BIG FIRE AT PORT JERVIS.

PORT JERVIS, Ontario, July 4.—The whole business portion of this place was burned to-day. This is the second disastrous fire here within a year. Loss, $150,000 to $200,000.

IN A COTTON FACTORY.

MACON, GA., July 3.—The drie house of cotton factory No. 1 of the [illegible] Manufacturing Company burned to-night. The flames are now under control.

NOTABLE DEAD.

SOL SMITH, THE ACTOR.

NEW YORK, July 4.—[Special.]—Sol. Smith, for many years a favorite actor, died yesterday of Bright's disease. His wife was in Chicago.

MILITARY AND PERSONAL.

Vancouver Independent.

Lieutenant E. H. Patterson, First artillery, has gone to New York on recruiting service.

Assistant Surgeon W. O. Owen, Jr., is on leave of absence from Fort Stevens for one month.

Hospital Steward Michael Dewing, U. S. A., has been assigned to duty at old Fort Colville, W. T.

Lieutenant Colonel Merriam, Second infantry, and family have come down from Fort Spokane, and are visiting friends.

Lieutenant W. H. Miller, R. Q. M., First cavalry, will leave Fort Walla Walla for his station at Fort Custer on or about July 15.

Surgeon J. M. Dickson, U. S. A., who left Vancouver barracks for Fort McHenry, has again been assigned to duty on this coast, at San Francisco.

Lieutenant J. S. Parke, Twenty-first infantry, is still at the barracks, looking after the property interests of the Twenty-first infantry, and will not rejoin his regiment for a few days yet.

Assistant Surgeon E. B. Moseley accompanied the battalion of the Twenty-first infantry under General Morrow to the department of the Platte. He will, however, return to his station at Vancouver barracks when General Morrow reaches Fort Sidney.

Captain W. McMurray, First artillery, has gone to Indian agencies in the upper country on public business. He is accompanied by topographical assistant W. H. Stair. They will be gone several weeks. Captain McMurray goes to investigate certain matters in connection with land claims in dispute between Indians and whites, and to inform the Indians of their rights under the "Indian Homestead act."

THE SECOND CAVALRY.

The following officers of the second cavalry, in order of rank, are stationed at Fort Walla Walla:

Col. John P. Hatch.
Maj. Eugene M. Baker.
Capt. James N. Wheelan, troop G.
Capt. Eli L. Huggins, troop E.
Capt. Samuel T. Hamilton, troop I.
Capt. William C. Rawolle, troop B.
Capt. M. Swigert, troop F.
First Lieut. D. C. Pearson, R. Q. M.
First Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury, troop E.
First Lieut. James N. Allison, troop F.
First Lieut. Charles F. Roe, adjutant.
First Lieut. Frederick W. Sibley, troop I.
Second Lieut. Thomas J. Lewis, troop B.
Second Lieut. F. D. Holton, troop I.
Second Lieut. F. D. Rucker, troop D.
Second Lieut. H. F. Allen, troop E.
Second Lieut. Roger B. Bryan, troop F.

The roll of officers at the post is completed by the following named staff officers:

Major J. W. Williams, medical department U. S. A.; Major D. R. Larned, pay department U. S. A.; First Lieutenant George F. Wilson, medical department U. S. A.; First Lieutenant W. H. Miller, R. Q. M., First cavalry.

THE POPULAR VOTE OF 1880 AND 1876.

EAGLE CITY, Idaho, June 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I wish you would give us the popular vote for president at the last election, if you can—Hancock and Garfield's; also for Hayes and Tilden's. THE OREGONIAN gets here pretty regularly and costs 25 cents a copy.

[The popular vote for Garfield was 4,454,416; plurality, 9464. The popular vote for Hancock was 4,444,952. The greenback vote was 308,578. In 1876 the popular vote for Hayes was 4,033,768, for Tilden 4,285,992.]

"Old Hickory's" Manners.

For the social life of Washington the president had one advantage which was altogether unexpected, and seemed difficult of explanation by anything in his earlier career. He had at his command the most courteous and serene of manners. Even before the election of Adams, Daniel Webster had written to his brother: "Gen. Jackson's manners are better than those of any of the candidates. He is grave, mild and reserved. My wife is for him decidedly." And long after, when the president was to pass in review before those who were perhaps his most implacable opponents, the ladies of Boston, we have the testimony of the late Josiah Quincy, in his "Figures from the Past," that the personal bearing of this obnoxious official was most unwillingly approved. Mr. Quincy was detailed by Gov. Lincoln, on whose military staff he was, to attend President Jackson everywhere when visiting Boston in 1833, and this narrator testifies that with every prejudice against Jackson he found him essentially "a knightly personage—prejudiced, narrow, mistaken on many points, it might be, but vigorously a gentleman in his high sense of honor and in natural, straightforward courtesies, which are easily distinguishable from the veneer of policy." Sitting erect on his horse, a thin, stiff type of military strength, he carried with him in the streets a bearing of such dignity that staid old Bostonians who had refused even to look upon him from their windows would finally be coaxed into taking one peep, and would then hurriedly bring forward their little daughters to wave their handkerchiefs. He wrought, Mr. Quincy declares, "a mysterious charm upon old and young." He showed, although in feeble health, a great consideration for others, and was in private a really agreeable companion. It appears from these reminiscences that the president was not merely the cause of wit in others, but now and then appreciated it himself, and that he used to listen with delight to the reading of the "Jack Downing" letters, laughing heartily sometimes, and declaring: "The vice president must have written that. Depend upon it, Jack Downing is only Van Buren in masquerade." It is a curious fact that the satirist is already the better remembered of the two, although Van Buren was in his day so powerful as to preside over the official patronage of the nation and to be called the "Little Magician."

An Incident of the Fight at Dallas, Ga.

The fortunate selection by the late republican convention of John A. Logan for vice president recalls to mind some of his many noble achievements during the late war. As a soldier he had few peers, and as a general no superior. He was loved and respected by all who were under him; and his presence on the battle-field during many a critical moment insured victory for the Union arms. I esteem it an honor to have been a member of the Fifteenth army corps under his command; and its record in that memorable Atlanta campaign will compare with that of any army of modern times. As a corps we took part in seven general engagements, besides the continual skirmishes of those four months; and under Old John's victory always was with us.

I shall never forget how General Logan turned the tide of battle at Dallas, Ga., during an engagement one afternoon when we were assaulted in great force by the rebel army. General Logan appeared on the field during the hottest part of the battle, and was cheered by our men all along the line. As he approached the lines of our second division the Johnnies had just succeeded in the capture of a redoubt with a battery, and were in the act of turning the guns on our lines. It was a critical moment, and just the time when one false move would have created consternation and retreat; but John A. was equal to the emergency. His loud, ringing command of "Forward! Charge!" could be heard; and in an instant the boys bounded to the lines of the rebels, who could not resist the enthusiasm created by such a commander. It was a hand-to-hand conflict, but our boys succeeded in recapturing the battery, and the day was ours.

All the survivors of those same boys will work vigorously for their brave commander until the setting of the sun on that November day on which he will surely be elected the next vice president of this Union. We are not yet ready to turn this government over to the defenders of that ignominious traitor, Fitz John Porter, and the worshippers of the lost cause.

HIGH PRIVATE OF THE FIFTEENTH CORPS.

Stewart, the Song-Writer.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

James E. Stewart, probably the most popular song writer of the day, died June 25, in this city. His life and end was but a repetition of that of Nelson Kneass, Stephen Foster, and Henry Work (the latter more recently deceased). He must have had premonitions of his death, as he brought to his publisher, George D. Newhall, only a few weeks ago, a plaintive little ballad, and asked that it be published only after his death. Its title is "Sing, Sweet Birds, O'er Jennie's Grave," and written in a sad and melancholy strain. He also brought, as he said, his last waltz-song, that no twas sure would live years after he had passed away. Its title is "Autumn Leaves," and pronounced by his friends the greatest of his songs. Mr. Stewart was born in Detroit in 1842. In 1861 he composed his first song. It was quickly followed by other songs and instrumental pieces, and he has since written songs for all the leading music houses in the country. His first and greatest success was "Jennie, the Flower of Kildare." In 1880 Stewart came to Cincinnati, and since that time his works have included "Only to See Her Face," "The Old Inn Sign," "Father, Watch Her in Her Cradle," "Nell's Gray," "Since I Loved Her," "Wa'ire the Bride Soon," "Mary's Gone with a Coon," and several others. Last Sunday night Mr. Stewart was arrested with Dan O'Brien, on the plea of having passed bogus checks at the Ingersoll lecture. He was sentenced next day to the workhouse, and died there yesterday morning from the effects of long dissipation.

Great Canals of the World.

Among the canals of the old world may be mentioned the Imperial canal of China, having a length of about 1000 miles. In the year 1681 was completed the greatest undertaking of the kind on the continent, the canal of Languedoc, or Canal du Midi, to connect the Atlantic with the Mediterranean; its length is 148 miles, it has more than one hundred locks, and about fifty aqueducts, and in its highest part it is no less than 600 feet above the sea; it is navigable for vessels of upward of one hundred tons. The largest ship canal in Europe is the Great North Holland canal, completed in 1825. 124 feet wide at the water surface, 31 feet at the bottom, and has a depth of 20 feet; it extends from Amsterdam to the Helder, 51 miles. There are a number of large canals in England, the Great Junction, and the Leeds and Liverpool, each 128 miles long. The Caledonian canal in Scotland, has a total length of sixty miles, including three lakes. The Suez canal is eighty-eight miles long, of which sixty-six miles are actual canal. The Erie canal is 350½ miles long; the Ohio canal, Cleveland to Portsmouth, 332; the Miami and Erie, Cincinnati to Toledo, 291; the Wabash and Erie, Evansville to the Ohio line, 374.

Health of Ocean Steamers.

The magnificent palaces which float upon the Atlantic are worth $1,000,000 or more, and have every convenience which money can provide, and yet, according to the Medical society of the city of New York—the most influential organization of the kind in America—the medical and sanitary administration of ocean steamships is unreliable and often far from satisfactory, whereby many lives are needlessly sacrificed and foreign infection is freely imported to this country. Congress cannot afford to disregard warnings which is thus addressed to it, and legislation must be provided to insure proper sanitary administration at sea, and especially to prevent epidemic invasion through the steerage. The most enterprising steamship managers will need nothing more than the hint already given to induce them to perfect the sanitary arrangements of their vessels, but the law must compel conformity to sanitary science on the part of managers who are too obtuse to voluntarily adopt the suggestions of the medical men of New York.

Kleptomania among the Women of Washington.

"Lifters! Yes, there are lots of them. We can't tell how much we lose in a year from shoplifting," said an avenue merchant the other day as he leaned carelessly against the counter, his restless black eyes watching every one and everything in the store with the keenness of a detective. "Kleptomania they call it where fashionable women are caught with bolts of lace, handkerchiefs, collars and the like smuggled under their wraps."

"Do you meet with cases of that kind?"

"Many," was the reply. "There are women in the highest walks of life in this city who are practical shop lifters. They say it is a disease when they are caught, but I don't believe that. One woman I caught stealing some lace, however, swore that it was an affliction that she could not control, and offered to bring her family physician to prove it. But I don't put any faith in it. They have a propensity to steal, and do it rather than buy. Some of these women are from the first families in the city, have wealth, and would pay out a most any amount of money to avoid exposure, yet they will steal, and we have to watch them in the store. Some of them are very clever thieves."

"How do you catch them?"

"We are always on the lookout, and most of the salesgirls are very sharp. Then, too, we get to know their ways so well that we recognize them very readily. When a woman is very loquacious and affable and keeps her eyes watchfully on yours while talking, averting them only occasionally to take a hasty glance at the articles about her, she's a person to be watched. It doesn't make any difference how handsomely she is dressed or whose wife she is, we have to keep an eye on her. Of course, we never let them know we suspect them, but it's seldom they get away with anything when once we have marked them thus. When we once catch them we generally take them upstairs and search them, and having settled the thing upon them we make them pay for what they took and warn them never to come in the store again. I suppose there are a great many whom we never catch. But our girls are trained to be quick and clever, and they are not apt to let any one get ahead of them. Some of them it would be next to impossible for any one to steal from—they are always watching, and never seem to be. Girls of this kind are, of course, in great demand, and their wages are regulated by their cleverness. That's a girl," he added, pointing to a strawberry blonde with a pretty, bright face. "She's the sharpest girl in the store. She's always pleasant with the customers, never appearing to be suspicious or watchful, but there is very little she does not see. A very stylishly-dressed lady—the wife of a navy officer—came in here the other day. She had every mark of a lady about her and was the last person in the world you would suspect of being a shoplifter. But she had not been in the store long, looking over a pile of fine collars, when that girl gave me a sign and told me that the customer had something in her pocket that she had not bought. Before we could secure her she got out of the store, but we followed her close without attracting her attention, and she went into the store next door, and taking the collar out of her pocket pretended she wanted to match it, then asked the clerk to wrap it up. Just then she was told that she was wanted in here, and she returned without protest, but before doing so she slipped the collar over to her maid, who was accompanying her. They were both brought in here and she paid for the collar after receiving a lecture and being warned not to come into the store again. She is a woman of high social position, but is probably pretty well known by the merchants in the city by this time. There are any number of just such cases—though of course the majority of the shoplifters are professionals. One woman, who is pretty well known to us now [she lives in a fine house], stole a pair of stockings. The salesgirl saw her tuck them under her basque, and invited her up stairs, and on the way up she tried to throw them away. There are lots of these cases, and it is hard to tell what to do. I suppose we should expose them, but it is hard to do, as many of them are from families who would be crushed by an exposure of anything of the kind. Then, too, the articles are too small to prosecute for, and we prefer to settle the matter at once. Whenever we catch any one stealing, no matter who it is, we settle with her and show her out."

OUR CHIEFTAIN CALLS.

Our Chieftain calls from crags of Maine—
Dinna ye hear the slogan!
Our Eagle answers from the plain—
Dinna ye hear the slogan!
A White Plume waves from hills of pine—
Dinna ye hear the slogan!
A Black Wing sweeps along the line—
Dinna ye hear the slogan!

Chorus.

Dinna ye hear the slogan, men,
Dinna ye hear the slogan,
Ringing loud from hill and glen,
Blaine and Logan—Blaine and Logan—
Echo calling, clearly falling,
Logan—Logan—Logan!
Dinna ye hear, dinna ye hear,
Dinna ye hear the slogan!

Dinna ye hear the pibroch thrill
O'er loch, and brae, and river—
The clansmen answering with a will,
Set the air a-quiver?
Hark! from the Western Gate of Gold;
Hark! from the Prairies coming;
Hark! from the South's great straying fold;
Hark! where Atlantic's waves are booming.

Dinna ye see the foemen shrink
Before the White Plume tossing,
As if a ghost from Death's dark brink
Their lonely path were crossing?
See how they scatter, wild with fright
At our bold eagle's screaming,
And cower beneath the flashing light,
His eye like lightning gleaming!

Our Plumed Knight shall lead his host
To victory, undefeated,
In spite of every foeman's boast,
Till in the White House seated
Our grand Black Eagle of the West
Shall soar aloft undaunted,
And find that eyrie high for rest,
When crushed his foemen vaunted.

—W. S. Ralph in Chicago Tribune.

An Executioner's Sword.

A Paris contemporary gives, from advance sheets of the memoirs about to see light of Henry Heine, an account of a curious episode in the life of Sefchen, the friend of Heine's child, the beautiful daughter of a public executioner. One night a number of elderly strangers assembled at her father's house and ranged themselves round a stone table in a half circle. "They remained long seated by torchlight whispering together." Then each in turn emptied a large goblet of wine and all shook hands with each other. Then her grandfather, also an executioner, rejected something which Sefchen, in her hiding place, could not catch, while tears rolled down his cheeks, and the other executioners began to show like emotion. Then all quitted their seats, leaving the red mantles they had worn, and walked two and two to the foot of a tree, where one, taking up a spade, dug a deep trench. Then Sefchen's grandfather, who alone had not doffed his mantle, approached, and drew from his folds a long white packet. This he carefully placed in the trench, which he hastily covered with earth. Many years later Sefchen learned that the package thus ceremoniously buried was the sword with which her grandfather had cut off the heads of 100 condemned. By ancient custom, when this number had been reached the instrument was regarded as having a strife of sacredness, and as a thing to be put wholly apart.

A New Form of all Metal Car Wheels.

Easton Argus.

While passing through the Lehigh valley shops this morning we noticed a pair of new truck wheels that attracted attention and caused us to make inquiries about their construction. The tire is made of steel and the rest of iron. After the tire has been cast it is grooved out and dovetailed. Then the steel is run to white heat and the iron cast into it. The metals then weld together the same as two pieces of steel or two pieces of iron are welded by a blacksmith. The wheels, upon which a patent has been issued, were made at the car works at Fullerton and were sent to the Lehigh Valley shops to be tested. The test applied is considered one of the best. One of the wheels was bored out in the center and the other was cut through from one side to the other. Both were found as solid as if they were one kind of metal instead of two. It is claimed that this style of wheels will not burst. Their cost is about half that of the paper wheels now used on some of the roads in this vicinity.

The richest little girl in the world is the 7 year old daughter of Captain George H. Perkins of the navy. She is worth $7,000,000 in her own name, the amount having been left her by her grandfather, William F. Weld of Boston. Mr. Weld was the father of the little girl's mother, and when he died four heirs, including the child, came into possession of the bulk of his fortune—$28,000,000—which was divided into four portions. The sum of $20,000 and a valuable residence in Boston were bequeathed to Mrs. Perkins, wife of the captain, and $20,000 annually to be used in caring for the little millionaire heiress until she reaches the legal age and claims her inheritance.

Monopoly.

Nearly one thousand years ago the Norman adventurer, William the Conqueror, invaded England because its master had divided the lands among the cutthroats who followed his fortunes. Five hundred years later England's eighth Henry despoiled the churches of her lands, and conferred them with patents of nobility upon the minions who ministered to his passions; but in neither case was there a general plundering of the people's industries by these royal robbers. And nowhere within the present area of civilization during the last thousand years has the track of an army of invasion or the progress of conquest been marked by such complete and systematic spoliation of the masses of a people, and monopolization of all the sources of life, as has signalized the pillage of the people of the United States by land-robbers, monopolists and plunderers of every name and nature. In comparison with this plutocratic class, our petty thieves, robbers and murderers are harmless. The latter class spends its force in stealing a loaf of bread, robbing an occasional traveler or cutting an individual throat; but the plutocratic class systematically steals the subsistence alike of strong men and weak women and children. They rob and starve communities; they kill and destroy nations.

James D. Fish lives in flats, says a contemporary. Lived on flats would be more pertinent, says New York Truth.

1001 USEFUL FACTS.

Lowell, Mass., has 9000 French Canadian operatives.

The first glass factory in the United States was built in 1780.

Illinois has 255,741 farms, Ohio 247,189 and New York 241,058.

Keene, N. H., makes 100,000 pails, with about as many tubs, annually.

Eighteen thousand homesteads have been entered in Florida during the past year.

A clay which can be utilized in the manufacture of putty, has been discovered in Attala, Miss.

There are 135,065 Free Mason lodges throughout the world, with a total membership of 14,150,543.

The yield of peaches in Delaware promises this year 8,000,000 baskets, the heaviest yield since 1875.

During the last ten years eggs have been imported to the United States to the value of $15,400,939.

For the past thirty years Denmark has contributed a yearly average of 1,500 people to Mormondom.

Belgium had the first railroads in continental Europe. The fiftieth anniversary was celebrated May 1.

Seven of the jury who condemned John Brown to death are still living and their ages average seventy years.

The total number of separate farms in the United States is 4,000,000, and their aggregate value is $10,000,000,000.

The stem-piece for the United States cruiser Chicago, building at Chester, Penn., by John Roach, weighs 6000 pounds.

Nebraska has 2,685 miles of railway having an assessed value of $17,777,890. The increase in mileage over last year is 211.

In 1851 the cotton mills of the United States were valued at $40,000,000, in 1870 at $141,000,000, and in 1880 at $208,225,000.

Recent returns show that the savings banks of New Hampshire have $3,000,000 more in deposits than they had one year ago.

Of the 107,300 buildings in New York on the 1st of January last, only sixty-five dwellings were reported as absolutely fireproof.

Statistics show that there is less crime in the United States in proportion to the population than in any other country in the world.

If France and England agree to divide Northern Africa between them, the colored brother will probably have to take to the woods.

The imports of dry goods at New York from January 1st to May 29th are $53,000,000, as against 54,535,000 same period last year.

The tax valuation of Chicago is, real and personal, about $133,000,000; that of Cincinnati for the same year (1883) was $169,060,000.

Carpets with the name of the person who is to use them woven in the center have been made for a country house on the Hudson.

A Springfield, Ill., watch factory employs 1200 hands and send out about 500 watches a day, making a total of about 160,000 a year.

Since the Boston and Atlanta exhibitions there has been an active and growing demand for southern woods from the north and west.

The exports of domestic cattle, hogs and beef, pork and dairy products for May, 1884, were $7,554,003, against $8,473,000 for May, 1883.

English watchmakers are considerably exercised over the fact that American watches are driving the English watches out of the market.

Forty merchants in Marva, Ill., are reported to have signed an agreement to wear high silk hats as a means of boosting the dignity of the place.

The barbed wire factories of the countries are to close for two months in order to curtail the supply; 25,000 men will be thrown out of employment.

The original term of the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company expiring on April 24, 1881, a renewal has been obtained for a term of 150 years.

The sawdust and refuse of the sawmill is now made to yield fourteen gallons of turpentine, three to four gallons of resin and a quantity of tar per cord.

New York imports on an average about 80,000 bushels of bananas a week. None come from Florida, which barely raises enough for its own consumption.

Another of the ill effects of cigarette smoking is reported from Long Island, where, it is stated, a young man has become mentally disordered from using them.

If the United States increases in the next sixteen years at the same rate as it has during the past thirty-two years, it will have a population of 88,000,000 in 1900.

Sugar, which is the chief staple of Louisiana, employs in that state, it is estimated, $90,000,000 of capital, and is the almost exclusive support of 400,000 people.

The Charleston News and Courier says that Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, is destined to become the leading summer and winter resort of the north and south.

Wine, opium, arsenic and morphine have given place to quinine in the list of drugs in which New York women are accused of indulging to an inordinate degree.

A Connecticut company manufactures 17,000,000 pounds of licorice annually, 1,500,000 pounds being used for confectionery and medicines, the balance in tobacco.

South Carolina has 1,568 flour, grist and rice mills, employing 4,379 whites and blacks, requiring a capital of $2,745,750, and turning out annually $5,288,000 worth of flour, feed, etc.

In order to put a stop to the increase of pool playing, the board of aldermen of Newport have increased the price of licenses from $25 to $150. This decision has created a decided sensation.

Forty years ago tomatoes were known as love apples, and were regarded as poisonous. Last season the canning establishments of the United States put up 52,322,552 cans of tomatoes.

The farmers in and around Springfield, Mass., have had unusually bad luck with their crops this year, and at the present time are puzzled to know whether the frost, drought or bugs have done the most mischief.

A wealthy farmer of Freehold, N. J., was sued by the Second Reformed church of that city for arrears of pew rent, and a verdict of $462 has been returned against him. This case is the first of the kind ever tried in the state.

Of ninety-six railroads in the state of New York only fifteen paid dividends in 1883. The total capital stock of the railroads is $628,748,596, and the total amount of dividends paid was $15,074,114, or about 2 per cent. of the capital.

The congregation of Grace Methodist church, Buffalo, N. Y., have adopted resolutions sustaining the salvation army and protesting against their arrest. They claim for them equal rights to Sunday picnics headed by brass bands.

Kentucky takes the first rank as a tobacco growing state, producing more than double the quantity of any other state and more than one-third of the entire amount produced in the union. Kentucky's tobacco crop for 1880 was 171,120,784 pounds.

There are 20,000 producing oil wells in Pennsylvania, yielding at present 60,000 barrels of oil a day. It requires 5,000 miles of pipe line and 1,600 iron tanks, of an average capacity of 25,000 barrels each, to transport and store the oil and surplus stocks.

The cotton crop of Texas last year was worth more than the cotton crop of the entire United States in 1833. Forty years ago the few settlers in Texas lived on game. To-day the state contains more than 10,000,000 sheep, horses, mules and swine.

Recent statistics give a startling view of the decay of farming in England and Wales. There were 25,962, or 10 per cent. fewer farmers in 1881 than in 1871, and 18 per cent. more farmers' bailiffs. There were also 10 per cent. fewer farm laborers.

Certain young men graduates of Oxford and Cambridge universities have agreed, it is stated, to organize and settle among the poor in the east of London, and to do their best by precept and by example to elevate their less fortunate brethren.

A gentleman of this city, who has been an ardent Blaine man for many years, sitting in three national republican conventions preceding the one just passed, was in conversation yesterday with a prominent Oyed-in-the-wool democratic lawyer of the city, when the latter, who has been a voter perhaps fifteen years, said: "I never voted a republican ticket in my life; I have always voted the democratic ticket, but I am going to vote for James G. Blaine, and I know of twenty five democratic lawyers of this city who will do the same." "Why?" asked the gentleman. "Because Blaine is the ablest statesman in this nation to-day. We want him. He's a safe man to follow."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Mexico's Woman Bandit—Shot Dead After a Long Career of Crime.

A letter from Queretaro, Mexico, says: La Caramboda, the woman brigand, long a terror to travelers in this region, is dead at last, with a bullet in her heart. Her operations extended over a number of years and were of the most daring description. For a long time the authorities found it very difficult to trace or even to explain the crimes which she committed, for no one suspected that a woman was the guilty person. No two of her robberies were committed in the same manner. Sometimes she was a passenger and at other times she was with the bandits and took part in the shooting, if any was to be done. A woman of some personal charms when appropriately dressed, she was a fiend when about her business of murder and pillage whom very few cared to encounter. Her male assistants were many and devoted.

One of her schemes, it has been learned, was to bide her time in some town until she found one or two men of means who were going by the diligence to some distant point, and then to take passage with them. It is suspected that on more than one occasion she took the driver into her confidence, but when this could not be done she readily deceived him or quieted him with a bullet. A perfect mistress of the art of dissimulation and possessing soft and insinuating manners, she had no difficulty in working herself into the good graces of travelers who did not look for a Mexican bandit under her attractive guise. In this way she easily discovered who had money and valuables and who not. If she found a man who appeared to be of some consequence, but who did not have much money, she betrayed him into the hands of her confederates, who held him for a ransom. If her victim proved to be well supplied with cash he usually met a violent death within twenty-four hours.

Leaving a town before daybreak in company with two travelers whom she had marked for robbery, she would coyly accept the customary innocent attentions at their hands, and perhaps indulge in a little conversation with them. An hour later, when well on their journey, watching her opportunity, she would draw two revolvers, and before they could detect her movement lodge a bullet in the back of each of them. The driver, busy with his team, and perhaps paid not to be too attentive to what was going on behind him, would not disturb her. With her booty secure, she would take her own time about leaving the stage, always waiting until a point convenient to the fastness of some of her confederates was reached.

It was known that the highways were infested by robbers, and it was not thought strange that an occasional murder was perpetrated, but the similarity between several cases soon attracted attention and various experiments led to the discovery that a woman, operating first on one road and then on another, was at the bottom of the [illegible]. The plausible stories told by the drivers served to mystify the officers more than anything else. They always asserted that highwaymen had done the work, and if inquiry was made at one end of the route for the woman who started it was always said that she arrived at her destination unmolested. The absence of telegraphs and of any regular means of communication made it possible to keep up this deception for a long time.

When the woman found that she was suspected she abandoned this plan of operation, and, remaining with the robber band to which she was attached, devoted the greater part of her time to the abduction of wealthy agriculturists. Her plan in these cases was very much the same as in the stage robbery enterprises. First winning the confidence of her intended victim and getting him involved in some intrigue, she would betray him at the proper time into the hands of her associates, who would spirit him away and presently open negotiations for his return. While these were in progress she would be busy setting her net for a fresh victim a hundred miles away.

La Caramboda's latest exploit was unsuccessful. She was hovering about the San Juanico hacienda with the intention of securing the abduction of Don Vivelo Vasquez, or one of his sons, when a fellow, who had long served in her train, deserted, and communicated her secret to the authorities. They made elaborate preparations to capture her entire party, but, failing in this, they made sure of her, and soon had her in irons. Hearing of her fate, her followers determined on a rescue. They pursued the officers for twenty miles, and, overtaking them at Commudad, opened fire at once. The troops returned the shots, and a lively engagement ensued, in the course of which three of the bandits were killed and the others put to flight. When the troops approached their prisoner after the fight they found her dead, presumably from a bullet fired by her own friends. The chains were removed from her limbs, and she was buried by the roadside. One of her captors describes her as a beautiful woman not more than 30 years old, with clear complexion and long and abundant hair, but with a wicked eye and a cruel-looking mouth when in repose.

Cincinnati Sun (Ind.): The finest, most chastened, most appropriate eulogy that was ever delivered in this country was that pronounced by Blaine on Garfield. The picture the orator drew of the president's ride on the morning of the assassination, his removal from the White house to Elberon, his days by the shores of the sounding sea, will be preserved in all the schoolboy books long after Ingersoll's eulogy of him has been forgotten. It was one of the masterpieces of literature.

Mr W. Coventry Wendell of New York died in that city Monday of pneumonia aged 82 years. He was descended from the English nobility, one of his ancestors being the Earl of Coventry. Early in life he studied law, and was admitted to the New York bar. He was private secretary to General Jackson for a time, and was also United States marshal of New York during part of Jackson's administration. Of late years he had been connected with the custom house.

An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the last forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a cold or cough will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

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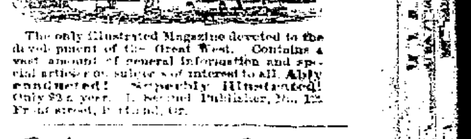

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The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1884.

IT IS NOT THE TRUTH.

A correspondent writes from Ainsworth, W. T., as follows:

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

In the New York Sun of June 25, in an article headed "Blaine and Garfield" wherein it is attempted to show that the former, during the latter's long and fatal illness, was steadily endeavoring to have Vice President Arthur assume the reins of government, to the end that he (Blaine) might control its policy, and this passage, "With this failure of his plan for perpetuating Garfield in himself, Blaine retired for a season to Maine and never saw him (Garfield) alive again." Please inform us if Mr. Blaine did leave Garfield's bedside before the latter died and was absent at his death. We think not.

Respectfully, READERS.

Without assuming to remember the exact whereabouts of Mr. Blaine, then secretary of state, all through the long illness of President Garfield, we can say positively that he never deserted the bedside of the dying president in the sense the New York Sun charges, nor did he ever "stealthily endeavor to have Vice President Arthur assume the reins of government to the end that he might control its policy." So far as it was possible to work out any policy at that time, Mr. Blaine *did* control. There really was nothing to control, for nothing was being done; and yet it was possible at any time for Mr. Blaine to have secured the sanction of the executive to anything he might have undertaken or desired. Had he been one of the "stealthy" or scheming kind, his opportunity was right there and then, when for many days and nights he was alone with Garfield. This ought to be evidence enough to disprove the base charge made by the New York *Sun*; but when that paper assumes to know what a man is thinking about, or was thinking about at some time in the past, it is doing something unworthy any attempt at reply. Anybody who knows anything about the history of that sad summer, knows perfectly well that Mr. Blaine did not push any plans of his own, when there was nothing to have hindered, had he been so inclined. Not only is this true, but he used every effort to have the schemers kept away from the sick man, and at last advised and secured his removal from Washington to Elberon, Long Branch, where he died, with nobody around him except his family, his physicians and those who were nursing him. Blaine was always present or within reach by telegraph. Whether he went to his home in Maine or not during that summer we do not remember, nor are the means at hand to ascertain. Of course it can be known if our correspondent cares enough about the matter to write to Washington, or to any member of the Garfield cabinet. But the charge can be denied without such detail.

Not long ago there was going the rounds of the press an account of a scene in the White house during Garfield's illness in which two military gentlemen figured—as we remember the story it was Swaim and Rockwell—and one was guiding the exhausted president's hand as he was about to sign a commission for the other. Blaine was angry, coming as he did upon the schemers (for he always went and came like one of the family), and he shamed them there and then by administering a sharp rebuke. They were "stealthily" getting the executive signature to a paper of no importance to the country at a time when Mr. Blaine would not worry the sick man to either discuss or sign important documents. That was the kind of stealthy business going on then, and Mr. Blaine had no policy then but to care for President Garfield, and prevent any importunities while he was so weak.

As for Vice President Arthur and Secretary of State Blaine, it is well enough known that whatever differences there was between them as to any policy or as to methods, it was open and above-board, and well understood at the time. Mr. Blaine went out of the cabinet, and gave, very properly, the new president, upon his succession, an opportunity to call to his councils a secretary in perfect accord with his views. There never was any break between Arthur and Blaine, as gentlemen. Each has been a guest at the house of the other at intervals ever since, the president being a prominent figure at the marriage of Miss Blaine and Colonel Coppinger. More than this: President Arthur took as his secretary of the navy Blaine's intimate friend, William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, and Chandler has continued to be his intimate friend from that day to this. The farther one gets from Washington the more one can hear about the affairs of prominent men, especially of their quarrels; and in the matter of Arthur and Blaine, especially, most that has found current circulation has been such untruths as spring up in malice and flourish amid a rank growth of idle rumor.

Those who think Ben Butler would be the strongest man of all their party for the democrats to nominate—and there are many such—should read this from Lee Crandall, who publishes the *National View*, organ of the greenbackers. He says:

> Butler is endeavoring to convey the impression that he is the strongest man whom the democratic party can nominate. He holds forth the idea that if nominated at Chicago he can deliver 500,000 anti-monopoly votes and 1,000,000 greenback votes. In this he is mistaken. He was not the unanimous choice of either the greenback or anti-monopoly conventions. He was nominated by them with the clear understanding that he was not to be the candidate of the democratic party. Should he secure the nomination at Chicago the greenback party will call a new convention and place another candidate in the field. General Butler cannot deliver the votes of the greenback party. Moreover he is not the strongest man whom the democrats can nominate. He has lost the support of many workingmen. They think he is more concerned in advancing himself than in helping their condition. I am not in favor of Mr. Blaine, but I think him the strongest man the republicans could have named. Many workingmen write me that they will vote and work for Blaine and Logan, because they believe that Mr. Blaine is a friend of the workingmen, and that under his administration the country will prosper.

Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, president of the civil service commission, reports that the secretary of war has taken more than thirty persons under the civil service rules and more than one-third of them have already been promoted. Every one appointed in the departments, who has served out his six months' probation, has been permanently appointed. In the war and postoffice departments they have extended the rules to include 5700 places. The participation by members of congress in the details of appointments has been growing less and less. Not one case in twenty-five now comes before the commission in which members of congress are interested. More women are being examined in proportion to places awarded them by the departments than men. It would seem that there must have been an excess of women by reason of the pressure brought to bear in their favor. Now that the secretaries have a real liberty to take men or women as convenience or service demand, they require men in as many as three-fourths the vacancies.

President Arthur is not a little annoyed at the story started by the democrats that he is indifferent to the success of the republican nominees. He says he is arranging to be present at the great ratification meeting to be held at Philadelphia, and shall do all in his power to keep the succession in republican hands, hoping that he can show that the party has certainly grown no weaker under his administration. It ought to be clear enough, even to the dullest, that Arthur would naturally feel this way in regard to the matter. Last week he had a dinner of ten persons, composed almost entirely of special friends of Blaine. The purpose of the dinner was to consult as to the situation, and the president does not need to give any republicans any further assurance that he will earnestly support the ticket.

The railroads of Kansas having acquiesced in the decisions made by the commissioners and agreed to a tariff upon all roads based upon its decisions, which makes a horizontal reduction of about 20 per cent. on freights, there seems to be little ground for controversy between the people and the roads, and their mutual interests can now be fostered and encouraged.

THE AMERICAN IDEA.

On the second day of July, 1776, the continental congress passed a resolution "that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." The next day John Adams wrote to his wife that the greatest question had been decided that had ever been debated in America "and a greater, perhaps, never was nor ever will be decided among men." He also wrote to her that "the 2d day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe," he added, "that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other from this time forward forevermore."

On the fourth of July the Declaration of Independence was signed, and that event, rather than the passage of the resolution, has been commemorated as our national passover. From year to year it has been solemnized with a pomp and parade greater than Adams could have possibly anticipated. This declaration of independence, as John Quincy Adams has said, was not a declaration of liberty newly acquired. The people of the colonies were already free, and though their forms of government were various, their spirit was republican. This declaration, as he said, was "the crown with which the people of United America, rising in gigantic stature as one man, encircled their brows, and there it remains; there so long as this globe shall be inhabited by human beings may it remain, a crown of imperishable glory!"

While his declaration asserted the rights, it also acknowledged the obligations of an independent nation. "It considered the state of nature among nations as a state of peace, and, as a necessary consequence, that the new confederacy was at peace with all other nations, Great Britain alone excepted." This was said by John Quincy Adams in 1831. It was the original American idea, that this nation should observe good faith and justice toward all nations, and cultivate peace and harmony with all. Washington deemed it worthy of a free and enlightened and great nation "to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence." In the execution of this American policy, "nothing," said Washington, "is more essential than that permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated." "The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible." And he summed up this farewell counsels to his countrymen by repeating his warnings "against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues," and the "impostures of pretended patriotism." In his own character he demonstrated, as Professor Tuckerman has said, "that unselfish devotion and patient self-respect are the great reconciling principles of civil as well as of social and domestic life." It was because he was severely true to himself and duty that he became an oracle of public faith, "representative of what is highest in our common nature, and therefore an authority which it is noble and ennobling to recognize."

These last words are full of significance. It is noble to recognize the authority of Washington. It is ennobling to call him, in a filial spirit, the father of our country; for no one can cordially put himself in such a relationship to Washington without asserting a kinship in character to those qualities of disinterestedness and magnanimity, of truthfulness and moral consistency, of moral serenity and immaculate patriotism which have made his name and fame so inexpressibly dear to humanity.

The mission of our people was sketched by Richard Henry Lee, more than one hundred years ago, in a very spirited style, but still in exact accordance with the idea of Washington. "Let this most happy duty," he said, "give birth to the American people. Let her arise, not to devastate or conquer, but to re-establish the reign of peace and of the laws. The eyes of Europe are fixed upon us. She demands of us a living example of freedom, that may contrast, by the felicity of the citizens with the ever increasing tyranny which desolates her shores. She invites us to prepare an asylum where the unhappy may find solace and the persecuted repose." This mission has been in a fair degree fulfilled. There are a few men who did not come here to find repose, but to stir up strife and involve this nation in those complications with foreign powers which Washington so strongly deprecated. But they have as yet exercised but little influence, and that little has been chiefly due to the demagogue's attempt to turn the folly of the unAmericanized into sources of political power for themselves. The great mass of the American people are still cultivating and proving the nobility of their characters by the deference which they show to the counsels of the father of his country, as well as by the scorn they feel for that political hypocrisy which "first calls the people almighty, then teaches that the voice of the people is divine, then pretends to take a mere clamor for the true voice of the people, and lastly, gets up the desired clamor."

While speaking of bolts, meaning kicks against party nominations, it is well enough to keep track of all of them. Let us see—first, there is one bolt from the republican nomination, known as the independent movement, which has not enough strength to change the result in any state, according to present indications. Some believe it can throw New York to the democrats, but the best republican authorities in that state claim that it cannot. There will probably be (a week will tell), to offset this, a formidable democratic vote in that state, led by John Kelly; in Massachusetts a bolt from the democrats is probable in case Butler is not nominated at Chicago; in West Virginia ex-Senator Davis will bolt from the democrats and support Blaine; in Texas, Louisiana and North Carolina, there are indications of bolts of more or less importance. These bolts should be grouped and looked at as a whole, before too much figuring is done.

Judge Lochrane's Reasons for Predicting Blaine's Election.

Chicago Tribune.

"Who is going to be the next president? Why Blaine, of course. I would like to know where they can find a man to beat him," said Judge Lochrane of Georgia yesterday, at the Grand Pacific. "Why," continued the judge, "Blaine and Logan will sweep this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and they will carry New York, too, without fail. There is an element going to vote for them that has never before supported the republican ticket in a national election—I mean the Irish. There is as yet no means of estimating what percentage of the Irish vote will bolt the democratic party, but it will be very large, reaching perhaps as high as 40 or 50 per cent. The *Freeman's Journal* of Dublin has come out for Blaine, and it is understood that Parnell and the leaders of the home rule party are anxious for his success. This cannot but have its effect on our side of the water, and already many Irish papers in this country are openly advocating Blaine. There is, they believe, a principle at stake which will be sure to capture them. I have just come from the east, and I both saw and heard of traces of the movement everywhere that I went. Now, what is to offset this Irish defection from the democratic nominee? They will tell you of the great independent movement against Blaine. Perfect humbug. What do the independents amount to in this country? Simply nothing. Only positive forces are factors in American politics. And in regard to the talk of the moneyed men of Wall street being hostile to Blaine, I can only say that a friend of mine, one of the largest operators on the street, told me he was ready to put up double the figure he subscribed in the last campaign, and he said all those with whom he had spoken felt the same way. Then others say that the German vote has been alienated by the Chicago nominations. Now, in my opinion, the German is the smartest man we have in politics. He is always found on the winning side. In democratic counties and states he is always a democrat, and in republican localities he is uniformly a republican. He manages to get the offices wherever he is. When people imagine for a moment that the republican Germans are going to bolt Blaine they are going to be badly left, for just as surely as election day comes the last one of them will be found voting and working for Blaine and victory. They know too much to get on the losing side."

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Washington Territory.

Farmers about Walla Walla have commenced harvesting.

The case of Leonard for murder, has been taken up to the supreme court of the territory, which will give him a lease of life until after the July term, 1885.

Governor Newell declines to commute the death sentence of Lewis A. Knott, for the murder of Thomas Higgins, who was found guilty of murder in the first degree at the recent term of court at Colfax. He is sentenced to be hung July 21.

A Mr. Cochran, who has been employed as engineer at the steam planer at Dayton for some time, met with a severe accident Wednesday afternoon. While at work around the engine, he accidentally stepped into the exhaust well which he had carelessly left open, scalding his right leg in a fearful manner from his foot to his thigh. The left leg was also badly burned about half way to his knee.

Saturday evening while strolling along the north bank of the river some four miles west of Spokane Falls, Mr. Jackson discovered the body of a drowned man lodged against the shore. There was only a pair of overalls on the body, and the head and teeth were smashed in as though from contact with the rocks going over the falls. The body was supposed to be that of John Hardy, who was drowned in the river east of the city a few days ago. The authorities were notified of the find, and Marshal Hyde had the remains taken up and buried in the potter's field.

Western Oregon.

The Nehalem mountains are filled with deer and elk hunters.

The section Chinamen at Perrydale, Polk county, were robbed of over $200 about a week ago. There is no clue to the robbers.

A little son of Daniel Best was run over by a wagon loaded with gravel at Albany last Saturday, and severely injured. It is thought he will recover.

The new bank organized at Independence has a capital stock of $50,000. The stock has all been subscribed and the following officers elected, J. S. Danford, president; J. S. Cooper, vice president; W. P. Connaway, secretary. The stockholders comprise twenty-five of the leading citizens of Polk county. They have purchased a desirable location in Independence, and will proceed at once to erect a brick block thereon.

A few days ago a team belonging to John S. Baker about five miles from Corvallis, ran away. The only occupant of the vehicle at the time was Miss Mary Baker, who, finding that it was impossible to check the horses, and as they were headed toward the river and going at a breakneck speed, sprang from the hack, and in so doing became entangled in the lines, and was dragged some distance, sustaining severe bruises. Miss Baker's injuries will confine her to her room for six weeks or two months.

The Son of a Saxon Baron Kills a German Officer and Tends Bar in America.

Until within a few weeks there was employed at Harry Dorr's beer saloon, in Albany, New York, as a bartender, a young man named Charles Metz, whose classical accomplishments astonished many of the frequenters of the place. He possessed a knowledge of Greek and Latin, was ready at classical quotations, was an expert at fencing, and spoke fluently in English, French and Spanish, as well as in German. He was a handsome man, with the blonde German aspect, tall and slender, and cultivated a full blonde mustache. He was always reticent about himself. For a time he became, among the better educated members of the legislature and their friends, quite an umpire upon all matters relating to literature. His skill in fencing was disclosed accidentally when a friend lunged at him with a cane and he, coming outside the bar, took another cane and in a few passes struck his friend two or three times in the ribs, and then by a dexterous thrust wrested the weapon from him, throwing it twenty feet away. No one knew his history. He went on drawing beer, seldom drinking and never telling the story of his life.

On May 29 a brother of Metz came into the saloon, and a warm greeting took place between them. The brother remained here several days, when both went to New York, where they now are. But before he left, Metz confided to Henry Dorr his history, which is one of the most curious romances outside of fiction. He is the oldest son of Baron Steubendorf of Saxony, who is said to be one of the most powerful leaders of the opposition to Prince Bismarck in that state, and was sent to Heidelberg university in 1877, when he was 18 years old, to complete his education. While there although a very intelligent student at his books, he was also a very studious scholar at the most necessary art in Heidelberg—that of fencing. He was also somewhat of a roysterer, and frequently complaints were made to his father by the Heidelberg authorities of his dangerous pranks.

One night when young Metz and his fellow students were more hilarious than usual they serenaded the daughter of a wealthy burgher named Schoppfan to whom Metz had been paying attention, and while doing so a patrol commanded by a Lieutenant Weritzen ordered them to disperse. Metz proposed coolly to the lieutenant that the two settle the matter between them with swords on the spot. The challenge was accepted, and in two passes Metz passed his weapon through the lieutenant's breast. Metz's friends immediately hurried him away, and after several weeks of hiding, he was enabled to cross the Vosges mountains, make his way by rail to Marseilles, whence he sailed for America. He arrived in New York, attempted school teaching, found it paid him little more than his board, came to Albany and for nearly six months was a bartender for Henry Dorr. In the meantime he had heard nothing from home, not having written for fear that his father would be implicated in his crime by the Bismarck regime.

On May 29 the younger brother found him, after two years' search, and gave him the information that the father had died two years before, and left his title to the elder brother, with 250,000 marks, or about $62,000, a hundred acres of land and the ancestral mansion. These are supposed to represent in full as much as $250,000 in value, as the estates are in the richest part of Saxony. The two brothers have held communication with the Bismarck government, and found that the crime of the young Landgrave in killing the lieutenant in a duel will probably be condoned. They expect to sail at once for home.

Liszt and His "Family."

From a Berlin Letter.

A summer with Liszt is the ambition of all young musicians, and they are fortunate indeed who come to be regarded as members of the "family" which the master expects annually in Weimar. Since he abandoned Rome as a winter residence, some four years ago, the Abbe has spent the cold season at Pesth, and he will now return to Weimar for the summer at an early day. His dislike of American pupils vanished summer before last when a talented lady from Iowa joined his "family." Her industry, patience and thoroughness convinced him that there must be still other Americans of the sort. In former years he had had disagreeable experiences with young American pianists, who wanted to accomplish things too hurriedly and superficially, but Mrs. Lachmund quite warmed his heart toward her countrymen, and last summer he welcomed all Americans with marked kindness. Mrs. Lachmund is a fine performer on the harp. Her husband, Carl V. Lachmund, who is well known to musicians throughout the United States, has been teaching and studying at Scharwenka's conservatory all winter. He is a finished pianist, and a scholarly musician. He and his wife will go to Weimar as soon as Liszt's arrival is announced, for their third summer of study with him. The Abbe is very fond of them.

Many medicines now on the market owe what virtue they possess to the presence of powerful and poisonous drugs. Hunt's (Kidney and Liver) Remedy is purely vegetable, and will not injure the feeblest and most delicate person.

Advertisements such as "Wants," "Help Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., will be inserted for ten cents per line first insertion, five cents per line thereafter. No insertion for less than 30 cents, and cash must be paid at the counter. Deaths, Marriages and Births fifty cents each. Resolutions of Condolence ten cents per line. All transient advertising payable in advance.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS for July, at Wass' Hair Store, 83 Yamhill street. 16a5

G. SHINDLER & CO., FURNITURE, Carpets, Wall Paper. 166 First street.

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FOR ALL-WOOL DRESSES, SEND TO LITT The Leader, Third and Alder. 21jt

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO COOKING AND general housework in private family; good place for right person; 220 Seventh and Clay. 5j2

LOST—AT WILLAMETTE PARK, JULY 4th, A lady's brown leather pocket-book, containing papers and valuables. A liberal reward will be paid on return of same to St. George Hotel. 5j1

A CONSIGNMENT OF ESCURIEL LACES, AT LITT'S window. Look at them, when you are on Third street. 5j3

THE ACME ELECTRIC BELT CURES DISEASE without the use of medicine. Rheumatism, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, Lost Manhood, Paralysis, Liver, Kidneys and many others. Call and see it. SE corner Morrison and Fifth streets, room 11, opposite P.O. 5j5

FOR SALE,

Valuable Coal Lands in Southern Oregon, by Parrish, Watkins & Cornell, Real Estate and Loan Agents, 4½ Washington st. 5j3

Smokers, buy your cigars, tobacco and fruits at Blankholm's, cor. Squemoqua and Olney, Astoria. 29je 1m

DRINK POUNDER'S GRATEFUL vichy and fruit soda water. 1mat

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To the Trade in all quantities to suit, at

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COMPETENT DRUG CLERK OF FIVE YEARS' practical experience wishes situation; good references. Address "Druggist," 226 Fifth st., bet. Main and Salmon, Portland. 3j6

WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS SAWYER, A steady situation; best of references can be given. Address W. M. F. HUBBARD, Walla Walla, W. T. 1je6

PLENTY OF GIRLS FOR HOUSEWORK. MRS. PLATO'S, Dekum block, First and Washington.

SITUATION WANTED AS COMMERCIAL TRAVELER by a man of five years' experience; the best Washington and Oregon references furnished; can be engaged July 1. Address "S. C. L.," care Oregonian office. 1j4

FOREIGN BUSINESS—A GENTLEMAN WHO thoroughly understands the transaction of legal and other business in England, Ireland and Scotland, will soon go to these places on business, to be gone two or three months. He is prepared to take charge of, and devote part of his time to, any business that may be intrusted. Address F. O. box 680. 27je6t

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WOMAN THOROUGHLY COMPETENT to do the cooking and general housework of a small family; none other need apply. 11th Taylor st., corner West Park. JOHN K. FOSTER. 4j

AN ENERGETIC BOY OF 14 YEARS WHO RESIDES with his parents in or near Astoria can get employment for two months profitably. Address PETER BANKHOLM, Astoria, Or. 5j2

NURSE GIRL WANTED—APPLY AT 51 A ST. Hill street, corner Fifth. 3j6

GIRLS WANTING PLACES CALL AT MRS. PLATO'S, Dekum block, First and Washington.

AGENTS WANTED.

20 ENERGETIC MEN WANTED. WAGES from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at No. 1½ Washington st., room 6. Office hours 1 to 4 P. M.

JUST IN THE NICK OF TIME FOR THE CAMPAIGN agents are wanted for "American Orators and Oratory," 110 portraits and biographies of American statesmen of both parties; Blaine and Logan portraits; Blaine's eulogy of Garfield; Miller's great speech on the Chinese. The cheapest selling book of the day; agents clear $60 or less per week. Address A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco.

LIVE RESPONSIBLE CANVASSER WANTED. Address C. E. F., box 336, City.

AGENTS WANTED TO TRAVEL—WAGES from $5 to $10 per day; no experience required. Office hours from 11 to 4 P. M. J. H. BRASHER & CO., opposite Arlington Club rooms, Pioneer block, Third and Fourth, Portland, Or. 7je

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—WIDE AWAKE men and women to canvass for our fast-selling choice new books. Cut this out and address at once A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco. 30je

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MARKET THEATER.

C. W. CORNELIUS, Manager.

GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE

TO-DAY, 2 o'clock.

LAST NIGHT OF

THE BIJOU OPERA BOUFFE CO

In Offenbach's Brilliant Operatic Travesty,

[illegible]

Which has met with such

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

Matinee at usual prices. Reserved seats to be had at Cornelius drug store.

Free List positively suspended.

TIVOLI THEATER.

WALTER KEYES .... Proprietor

THE GRAND DUCHESS.

We are now offering at our salesroom, No. 28 Ash st., at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, a fine lot of MARBLEIZED SLATE AND IRON

MANTELS

Of superior Design and Finish. Also a complete stock of

GRATES,

Of all styles, including the famous JACKSON GRATE and Ventilator, a perfect automatic ventilator and superior to ordinary grates in heating power.

TILES

For Hearths, Facings, Vestibules and Floors, of the Latest English and American Patterns.

GAS FIXTURES.

We have also a full line of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, GLOBES, SHADES, etc., etc.

All these goods are being offered to the public at greatly reduced prices. Persons contemplating these improvements should see before purchasing.

JOHN BARRETT,

43 First and 28 Ash st., Portland, Or. 30je2

—THE—

Brunswick, Balke, Collender Co

The most extensive manufacturers in the world of

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES,

AND DEALERS IN

BILLIARD MATERIALS,

SPORTING GOODS,

TEN-PIN BALLS, PINS, etc

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,

128 Front Street, Portland, Oregon. 27jelm

COULTER & CHURCH, Proprietors. — H. H. BLAKE, Ass't Mgr.

THE ESMOND,

LOUIS EPPINGER, Manager,

PORTLAND, OR.

This Hotel is now open for the reception of the public. It will be kept on the European plan. The house has been renovated and remodeled throughout. The Restaurant is the best on this coast. Everything will be first-class.

Rooms can be secured by telegraph.

SELLING AT LOWEST FIGURES

A large assortment of

MILLINERY AND HAIR GOODS.

Ostrich Feathers Cleaned and Dyed. Kid Gloves Cleaned. Hair Work of every description made to order.

MRS. R. BECKER, 226 First st., Portland. 27jelm

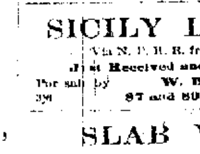
BECK & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FIREWORKS!

FLAGS and TORPEDOES.

165 AND 167 SECOND ST.



"If in other respects you are feeling quite well," then smoke a

Kicker Cigar!

SICILY LEMONS!

Via N. P. R. R. from New York,

Just Received and in Fine Order.

For sale by W. DUNBAR, 87 and 89 Front st., Portland. 3j6

SLAB WOOD.

ORDER YOUR SLAB WOOD BY TELEPHONE from the North Pacific Lumber and Manufacturing Co's office, Second st., bet. F and G sts. 29jelm

TO MEN—Weak and undeveloped parts of the body enlarged and invigorated. Address for particulars ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

LADIES may develop the bust by simple and safe treatments. Write for sealed circular and free advice. ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y. 1j1aw3

Dr. E. C. Brown Diseases of Eye & Ear, 183 First St

Both meat and drink—Celery, Beef and Iron.

TO LET—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE UNFURNISHED rooms; references exchanged. 47 N. 7th and C. 5j1

FOR RENT—ROOM NO. 32 JEFFERSON ST., furnished or unfurnished; suitable for light housekeeping. 5j2

CHOICE FURNISHED BEDROOM, FIRST floor; bath; central; $10 per month; references. Address B. M. K., care box 1031, City. 3j2

DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING—Furnished or unfurnished; with all modern improvements, 200 First st. References exchanged. 1j6

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT—Gas, bath, etc.; convenient to street cars. Inquire at 31 Morrison st., cor. Pacific. 1j4

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE FURNISHED FRONT rooms in very desirable part of city, with use of piano; no other roomers. No. 180, cor. Fourth and Harrison sts. 5j

TO LET—AT THE DALLES, OR., A LARGE hall; suitable for billiard hall; rent $30; good location. Address "K. & W.," box 7, The Dalles, Or. 3j8

FOR RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOM WITH use of bath, 166 Main street. 29je6

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED AND pleasant rooms; use of bath, private family. 146 Yamhill st. 28je6

BALOUN'S LODGING HOUSE—ROOMS 20c to $1 per day, week or month; at 229½ Second street between Salmon and Main. 30je17

TO LET—A. O. U. W. HALL, COR. FIRST AND Taylor sts. Monday and Friday nights. Inquire at 55 S. Second streets corner Grant. 7je

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, with use of bath and all conveniences; terms reasonable. 13 East Park street. 30je12

MRS. DE MARS HAVING TAKEN THE MANAGEMENT of the whole upper story of that elegant fire-proof building cor. First and Columbia, now offers some desirable furnished rooms en suite, single or for housekeeping, at half their former prices; hot and cold water, baths, etc. Entrance on Columbia st.

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

A LADY ABOUT TO LEAVE THE CITY WISHES to rent the first floor of a furnished house to a private family. Address "M. C.," care Oregonian office.

FOR RENT—AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL—60 rooms, hard finished and newly furnished; parlor, with piano; large dining room and kitchen, with tables, silverware, cutlery, linens, crockery, iron range; fine office with bar and fixtures; safe; telephone, and billiard hall connected. Apply to owner, WALTER KEYES, Tivoli Theater. 20j2

TO LET—MODERN CORNER HOUSE, NEAR Ironworks; 8 rooms and bath; splendid location; rent $40; on plan, etc., for sale at a bargain. Address "Bargains," P. O. box 68. 3j6

FOR RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, ON THIRD st., bet. Harrison and Hall. Inquire at J. GEIST, at 95 Second st., cor. Fifth. 3j9

HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY FOR rent by J. E. DAVIS & CO., 131 Fourth st. 25jelf

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS AND 2 stores. Apply N. E. cor. Eighth and F sts. 3j21

FOR RENT—ON SOUTH SECOND STREET, A 5-room cottage; double parlor and bay window; water included. Apply at COX & WILLIAMS, 66 First street, between Oak and Pine. 2j2

FOR RENT—HOUSE PARTLY FURNISHED OR unfurnished; 121 Seventh street. Apply between 10 and 12 A.M. and 2 and 5 P.M. for two days only. 2j6

FOR RENT—THE GARFIELD HOUSE, THIRTEEN rooms and 8; fully furnished and bar fixtures. Apply at No. 9 C street. 2j8

FOR SALE OR RENT—ON N. E. COR. NINTH and C sts., two-story building, 25x50, and yard 50x75 ft.; suitable for warehouse or storehouse, etc. Apply to HOLCOMB lately to BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., cor. First and A sts.

HOUSE TO RENT IN EAST PORTLAND—A nice 1½-story house with all modern improvements and a quarter block of land, corner Fourteenth and I streets, East Portland; cheap rent. CREIGHTON & CO., 1½ Washington street. 3jelf

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE STORE, S. W. COR. Thirteenth and B sts.; also four large rooms over store. Inquire of T. J. O'BRIEN, 88 First st. 13je12

HOUSE FOR RENT AND PART OF FURNITURE for sale, at a bargain. 89 Salmon st. 3j6

TO RENT—HOUSE; 7 ROOMS; HARD-FINISHED and all modern improvements. Inquire next door 75 Seventh street, cor. Oak.

HOUSE TO RENT; FURNITURE FOR SALE. Inquire No. 27 South Seventh street. 13jelm

ROOMS AND BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—A FEW PERSONS WHO may desire to spend a vacation in the country about 7 miles west of Portland, may have an opportunity; good accommodations, etc. For particulars, call at 87 Sixth street. 4j6

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board, also a few day boarders wanted. Apply 241 Fifth, corner Main. 3j6

ROOMS AND BOARD—81 FOURTH STREET, corner Oak. 2j11

FOR RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, nicely furnished rooms; references required. 161 Tenth street, corner East Park. 1j6

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS FOR sale—a general merchandise business in a flourishing town owing to the O. & C. R. R. for sale, consisting of a complete stock of general merchandise, store fixtures and 2 warehouses. For particulars inquire of H. ABRAHAM, of Abraham, Hirstel & Co., 2 and 4 N. Front street, Portland, Or. 4j2

HOTEL FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND lease of one of the best brick hotels in the Willamette valley, doing a large and paying business; the best investigation courted; good reasons for selling. Address or apply to THE COTTON & CO., 1½ Washington st. 25je

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT IN CENTRAL PART of the city; completely furnished and doing a paying business; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to MCGRAVES & MASON, 60 and 62 N. Front street. 3j6

AN OLD ESTABLISHED MILLINERY, DOING a large business, at Spokane Falls; cash required, $6,000 to $7,500; reason for selling, ill health. "M. A.," box 178, Spokane Falls. 2j7

$1000—PARTNER WANTED IN A WELL established manufacturing business steadily increasing; no opposition in this state. Address "K. W.," care this office. 2j3

$800—PARTNER WANTED IN A FRUIT distillery near city; needs no experience. Address FRUIT, care this office. 5j3

FOR SALE—BOARDING AND LODGING HOUSE OF 7 rooms; furniture mostly new; at 93 Stark. Will be sold at one-half its value—$250. 2j3

HOUSE AND 2 LOTS IN SELLWOOD; ONLY $250; rare chance for a home. PLATO'S.

FURNITURE OF COTTAGE; 5 ROOMS AND bath; central; $550, rent $25. PLATO'S.

PLATO'S AGENCY IS IN DEKUM BLOCK, room 11, cor. First and Washington sts.

$3000—TO ADVANCE—PARTNER WANTED IN a first-class manufacturing industry in city, fine opportunity for good business man. DOUGALL & LOOMIS, 13 Stark street. 27jelf

$500—CHICKEN RANCH; WILL PAY OVER $50 before September; rent low. DOUGALL & LOOMIS, 13 Stark street. 27jelf

$2000—WELL ESTABLISHED BUSINESS; open to the strictest investigation. DOUGALL & LOOMIS, 13 Stark street. 27jelf

$500—PARTNER WANTED IN GENTLEMANLY manufacturing business; profits enormous. DOUGALL & LOOMIS, 13 Stark st. 27jelf

FOR SALE—A FLOURING MILL WITH SUPERIOR water power at a bargain. For information inquire at No. 10 Stark street. 24jelf

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE IN EASTERN Washington. For particulars inquire of Reckington, Woodard & Co. 9m

FOR SALE—THE EPPINGER SALOON AND restaurant; the finest-fitted place on the Pacific coast; elegantly furnished throughout and ready for use; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. A. TAGGART, 128 Front street, Portland, Or. 11jelf

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

D. P. BALLARD,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
Olympia, W. T. 26je2m

W. P. JOHNSON. — F. O. MCCOWN. — C. M. IDLEMAN.

JOHNSON, McCOWN & IDLEMAN,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Loans made and abstracts furnished. Particular attention given to business in U. S. Land Office, Oregon City. Offices: Mountain Brick, 167 First street, Portland, Or., and Main street, Oregon City. 7je

D. P. KENNEDY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Room 5, Dekum's Building.

Judgement suits conducted, also trade-mark and copyright matters, and other legal business pertaining to letters patent for inventions. 8j1f

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

PARISIAN SUIT COMPANY.

Suits, Cloaks, Dolmans, etc.

Dressmaking to Order a Specialty.

MME. M. STEPHAN, MANAGER,

No. 224 First st., Portland, Or. 25je

FULL LINE OF

Trimmed Hats, Bonnets, etc.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Children's Trimmed Hats

—AT—

25c. 25c. 25c.

Adcock

Selling Spring Millinery at Bedrock prices. Trimmed Hats from $2 upward. Full line of Millinery always on hand. All the Latest Novelties of the season. Also a complete and beautiful line of Eastern and French Flowers. Large Cartwheel Hats and other styles in endless varieties.

COR. FIRST & MAIN STS., Portland, Or.

SWOPE & TAYLOR LEGAL BLANKS
8 & 7 Washington St. (Third Floor.) **LEADING PRINTERS**

[illegible] Truly Named The King of Tonics. Dr. Henley's DANDELION TONIC

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, WAGON, SPAN OF horses and set harness. Inquire at WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S office. 4j1

FURNITURE OF PARLOR, FINE PIANO, A side board, cr. press and stoves for sale. Apply at 189 W. Park st., near Taylor. 1j12

STEAM TUG "GEN. CANBY" FOR SALE—THE Ilwaco Steam Navigation Co. find that owing to the reduction they have made in the price of passage the travel has increased that the "Gen. Canby" is not large enough to accommodate their trade, and have concluded to offer her for sale, after which a new extra new steel steamer. Parties wishing to buy a No. 1 tug of 100 horse power, suitable for either passenger or towing trade, can buy a bargain by calling on I. A. Lobbins, Ilwaco, W. T., or address, J. H. D. GRAY, President I. S. N. Co. 24j1m

FOREST COVE MILL FOR SALE OR RENT—Also for sale, the celebrated stallion "Squator," will together with team, and some fine stock horses; will sell in part or whole to suit purchasers. The above property belongs to the estate of the late S. G. ...; for further particulars apply to STUART HIRSCH, or W. E. HOLMES, Agent, Cove, Union county, Or. 21jelm

FOR SALE—A WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST IN the timber on 125 acres of land twelve miles from Portland, on the Willamette slough; timber will run from 40 to 50 cords of wood to the acre and easy to be got out. Inquire of EMMONS & EMMONS, First National Bank block. 18jelm

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED PHOTOGRAPH gallery, located on the east side of First street, between Pine and Oak, as the proprietor's time is now fully occupied at his recently established jewelry, stationery and notion store, No. 82 Morrison street, near Fourth. Large profit for a small investment. For particulars call at the store. 27j12 I. G. CLARANSIPER.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP ONE OF THE BEST SITUATED farms in Yamhill county, containing 82 acres, 135 of which is under plow; good house, barn, granary, orchards, etc.; will give possession to Dec. 1. For terms, etc., apply at the cor Sixth and Lincoln. L. DIELSCHNEIDER. 26mtf

CITY, FARM AND GARDEN PROPERTY FOR sale; good paying business interests. J. E. DAVIS & CO., 131 Fourth street. 13tf

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE VERY cheap on easy terms, in 1 lot; 150 Couch. Inquire 218 Fourth street. 25je10

FINE FARMS FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING described farms, all in Scoggins' valley, three miles from Dilley station, O. & C. R. R., six miles from Forest Grove, and thirty miles from Portland: The Scoggin farm, containing over 700 acres, 150 tillable, mostly cleared and timber; fenced creek bottom. The Tillamook, 120 acres. The Martin farm, 90 acres, 100 head, 150 acres rich swale and timber. For tillable land, 60 acres. Apply BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., corner First and A. 12je1f

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DON R. J. WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM Col. Campbell, at Milwaukee, Clackamas county, Oregon. 1j cf

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between J. McCraken and W. S. Mason, under the firm name of McCraken & Mason, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons knowing themselves indebted to the above firm are requested to make early payment. All business connected with the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned at their place of business, N. 60 Front street.
J. McCRAKEN.
Portland, June 30, 1884. 1j3fw W. S. MASON.

M. ELLIS, THE BARBER, RECENTLY BURNED out on Yamhill street, has reopened at 23 Salmon street, near First, where he will be glad to see his old patrons and as many new ones. 28je1m

TO SPORTING MEN—ONE OF THE FINEST canvasback duck blinds in Oregon will be rented to the highest bidder for the coming season; bids to be left at the office of EMMONS & EMMONS by the 1st of September next. 18jelm

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Battin & Gowen, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. E. W. Gowen withdrawing from the firm. Mr. R. E. Battin, continuing the business at the same stand, is authorized to receive and receipt for debts due the firm.
R. E. BATTIN,
Portland, July 1, 1884. 1j6 E. W. GOWEN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between M. Lachman and Benj. Bowman, under the firm name of M. Lachman & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Bowman retiring. All business connected with the late firm will be settled by M. Lachman, at 203 First street, or 105 Front street, Portland, Or., who will continue the business at the above places.
M. LACHMAN.
July 3, 1884. 3j6 BENJ. BOWMAN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing between G. W. Lefry and R. E. Acker, under firm name Acker & Lefry, doing business in the city of Portland, Or., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All bills owing to the late firm will be paid by R. E. Acker on presentation, to whom all bills due or owing to the late firm must be paid.
G. W. LEFRY,
Witness: F. A. Bridges. R. E. ACKER.
Portland, Or., July 3, 1884. 4j5

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of White, Goldsmith & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, either member of the late firm is authorized to receive and receipt for debts due the firm.
L. WHITE,
ISAM WHITE,
MAX GOLDSMITH,
LOUIS GOLDSMITH,
(By his attorney in fact.)
B. GOLDSMITH.
Portland, Or., and New York City, July 1, 1884.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF GAS—THE GAS Light Co. have ordered, and will, as soon as received, supply their customers with the "Siemens" or "Ungen" patent gas burners, put in place free of expense, consumers to pay for gas only. The cost of light with these burners will not exceed one-half the cost for electric light per hour, and as to its advantages for practical use, would invite inspection of the Lipsdy burner now in use at the Holton House. 1j6tf

PROPOSALS FOR FISHWAY AT OREGON CITY. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Corvallis, Oregon, up to and including the 21st day of July, 1884, for building a fishway in the solid rock over the falls in the Willamette river at Oregon City according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Commissioner, in Corvallis, Oregon, or at the office of John Beck, at Oregon City. Proposals may be made to include timber, rock and gate at the head of fishway, or without. Parties to whom contract is awarded will be required to enter into contract with the state of Oregon, and to give good and sufficient bonds to finish the work by the 15th day of October, 1884. Payment to be made in full when work is completed according to contract and accepted by the Governor and Commissioner. Proposals to be opened at the office of Secretary of State, Salem, Oregon, July 22d, 1884, at 3 o'clock P. M. Right to reject any and all bids reserved.
WALLACE BALDWIN, Commissioner.
Corvallis, Or., June 24th, 1884. 11j6

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

CAMPI'S RESTAURANT, NO. 16 FIRST STREET, between Stark and Oak. 4j3

J. H. MARSHALL, BROKER.—Mining and Railroad stocks bought, sold and carried on margin.

OSTRICH PLUMES AND TIPS DYED AND REPAIRED; also kid gloves cleaned; special prices to milliners. MRS. BECKER, 226 First st., Portland.

MRS. M. WHARTON, FASHIONABLE LADIES' hair store and Ladies' hair cutter, 84 Morrison st.

TAPE WORMS—INFALLIBLE CURE OF THE Tape Worm or any other species of worms. Entire destruction of the same in two hours' time. For sale by JOHN WILHELM, barber shop, 87 Alder st., Masonic Temple. 30m

TYNG & TONG, TEACHERS OF CHINESE language, 5 to 8:30 P. M. Second st., up stairs, room 3, Ma Kim's building, bet. Alder and Morrison.

RUMMELIN & GUTMANN, MANUFACTURERS and dealers in fancy furs and robes, 82 First st., Portland, Or. Orders promptly filled. Highest cash price paid for raw furs. 12m

LOST.

FOUND—A STRAY BAY HORSE. OWNER CAN have same on proving property and paying charges. ROBERT BARKER, Sixteenth and M sts. 4j4

LOST OR STOLEN—BAY HORSE; WHITE SPOT on forehead and white hind foot. Suitable reward will be paid for return to 288 Fourth street, bet. Jefferson and Columbia. 4j2

LOST—BETWEEN 1 AND 11 O'CLOCK LAST evening, a pocket-book containing notes, etc., belonging to S. S. Bailey. The finder will please leave the same at the new Holton House, the finder will receive a reward of $10. 5j1

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION—MME. C. CHAPELL'S FRENCH FEMALE Pills: valuable in irregularities of monthly periods, from cold, etc.; price $2; ladies in delicate health and other conditions should use them. Address MRS. DAVIES, 826 Kearney st., S. F. 12mdaw3m

SUMMER RESORTS.

"The Tacoma."

GOOD MUSIC, HUNTING, FISHING, RIDES, DRIVES.

Accommodations for 250.

A NEW & ELEGANT SUMMER RESORT

OPEN ALL THE YEAR,

At the Terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad on Puget Sound.

Substantially built of brick and stone. Finished luxuriously, equipped with a Hydraulic Elevator, Electric Bells, Gas and Baths; situated on a plateau one hundred feet above the sound, commanding an unsurpassed view of Mt. Tacoma, the Cascade Mountains and the Sound. It has no equal on the coast.

For particulars and terms address
W. D. TYLER, Manager,
16je3m New Tacoma, W. T.

CASCADE

THERMAL SPRINGS.

These famous health restoring warm springs are now open to the public. They are easy of access, being on the river division, between Portland and The Dalles, three-fourths of a mile from the Cascade railroad. The hotel and accommodations are good, with camping grounds, pure air, good water, plenty of moss ferns and mountain scenery, making it a desirable resort for the sick and the invalid.

For particulars address R. SNOW,
1m15 then Cascades, Wash. Ter.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE,

CLATSOP BEACH,

Will open for the season of 1884 Saturday, June 28.

For further information apply to W. Y. SPENCER, Portland, or at the sea-side house.
D. P. THOMPSON, Receiver.
Portland, June 16, 1884. 16j1m

BAY VIEW HOUSE

Is now open and ready to receive visitors for the season. Thirty-four new, comfortable sleeping rooms in house, and a table furnished with the best in the market. Horses and Carriages furnished on application.

Terms—$2 per day for best rooms.

FREE COACH to and from the wharf at Ilwaco.
31je2m J. L. STOUT, Prop'r.

ZAN BROTHERS,

Manufacturers of

BROOMS AND WOODEN WARE, AND IMPORTERS OF WILLOW WARE

Nos. 18 and North Front St

VIGOR For Men. Quick, sure, safe. Book free. Civiale Agency, 160 Fulton St., New York.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN. — G. M. STEVENS.

GILMAN & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 48 First st., bet. Pine and Ash.

AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, General Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc. REGULAR SALE DAYS—Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We are instructed by the Rev. G. F. [illegible] to dispose of at auction, on account of removal, at the Residence cor. Oak and Sixth sts.

ON MONDAY, JULY 7, 1884,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

THE FURNITURE OF RESIDENCE,

CONSISTING OF

FINE CHICKERING PIANO;
ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUIT;
Marble-top Center Table;
About 80 Volumes Miscellaneous Books, including Waverly and Irving's Works;
Book Rack, Bouquet Stand, Lounge, Whatnot,
Camp Chairs, Carpets, Drop Light, Stoves,
Sideboard, Extension Table, Crockery, etc.;
Stair and Hall Carpets, Bedroom Suits, Mattresses,
Carpets in Bedrooms, Dining Chairs, Lamps,
Side Table, Desk, etc.

ALSO

Cook Stove with Pipes and Boiler and Kitchen Furniture.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

T. J. O'CONNOR,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant

First and Pine.

Monday and Thursday, Furniture & Mdse. sale. Wednesday, Real Estate Sale. Saturday, Tattersalls Sale.

S. FRIEDMAN, AUCTIONEER & APPRAISER of General Merchandise, Land, etc. Office at Mayer & Friedman's Central Market, No. 25 First st., where they keep a general variety of goods at wholesale and retail. 4j

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

R. SCHMIDT, GENERAL SHIPPING AND Commission Merchant, 126 Front street. 7je

BATTIN & GOWEN, GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and produce dealers, 132 Front st. 171

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

MILLER & WEST—(T. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST,) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 111 Front st., between Washington and Stark.

S. GOLDMAN & CO., COMMISSION & PROD. CO. merchants, 128 Front street, Portland, Or. 9s

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS & Commission merchants; agents for Columbia River Candle Fish; 34 Front street, corner Ash.

ABRAHAM, HIRSTEL & CO., COMMISSION merchants, 2 and 4 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

G. CORN & BRO., 170 FRONT STREET, FARM and country produce a specialty. 12j

GIBSON, CHURCH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc., N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY, importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery, 68 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or. 5f

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, etc., portable and stationary engines; saw mills and grist mill machinery a specialty; rubber and leather belting.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitts Thresher, Haines Header, Schuttler Wagons; Front, First Vine sts.

JOS. WAGNER & CO., FLOURING MILLS EXCLUSIVELY. All kinds of flouring mill machinery. No. 24 N. Front St. See circular.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOS. J. SMITH, VETERINARY SURGEON, CAN be found at Misner's stables, 28 Taylor st. 2je

J. H. FISK, ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL Laboratory, 7 Stark st., room 8 up stairs, Portland.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ABRAHAM, HIRSTEL & CO., WHOLESALE grocers 2 and 4 N. Front street, Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or. mZ9tf

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front street, Portland.

McCRAKEN & MASON, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 60 to 66 N. Front street, Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 68 and 70 Front street, Portland, Or.

DENTISTS.

DR. A. J. PHILLIPS, DENTIST, 222 FIRST ST., corner of Clay, up stairs. 4j21

J. TORRENCE DAVIS, D. D. S., COR. SECOND and Washington streets, Labbe building. Vitalized air given. Take the elevator.

C. C. NEWCASTLE, D. D. S., 167 FIRST STREET; eastern prices; gas administered. 15m

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

BRADLEY & DOHENY, 109 FRONT STREET, between Washington and Stark streets, Leather and Findings, Shoe Store, Supplies, Belting, Hose, etc.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, COR. F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions. Planing and moulding tools to order. 4f

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WILZINSKI BROS. & CO., WHOLESALE dealers in fine cigars, 141 Front street, Portland; branch of Sideman, Lachman & Co., San Francisco.

WOOL GRADERS AND PACKERS.

OREGON WOOL EXCHANGE, POPE & REDDING, cor. Sixteenth and Front sts., Portland. 9

SHOW CASES.

DIXON, BERNSTEIN & Co., MANUFACTURERS, 102 Front st., Portland. Country orders solicited.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

L. SILBERSTEIN & CO., WHOLESALE DEALers, 143 Front street. 24je

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

R. HAWGOOD, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Eng. — A. M. LUPFER, C. E., Lafayette College, Penn.

HAWGOOD & LUPFER,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,

Labbe Building, Washington st.,

3jy Portland, Oregon.

W. B. BURRAGE,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,

Office, Room 4,

N. W. corner Second and Salmon Sts.

R. W. & T. H. OGILBE,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN

Special Attention given to City Work.

Office—Room 2, Ainsworth Block, Third and Oak sts.

Established 1851.

Hodge, Davis & Co.

Importing

Wholesale Druggists

Agents for Leading Proprietary Medicines, Fluid Extracts, Pills, Etc., Etc.

Nos. 92 and 94 Front Street

Cor. Stark.

Portland, Oregon.

CLOSING OUT!

Mirrors, Mouldings, Picture Frames, Engravings,

ETC., ETC.

S. & G. GUMP

60 Third st., between Oak and Pine,

Offer their entire stock at a GREAT REDUCTION for the next sixty days.

THIS IS A BONA FIDE SALE.

As the goods must be sold at once, if only for cost. Open till 8 P. M.

BOOKS for Carpenters, Architects, Builders, Machinists, etc

OSBORN & ALEXANDER,

628 Market st., San Francisco.

Mechanics' Tools, Hardware and Machinery.

Catalogues of all our goods sent free on application

SHANNON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Victoria City Real Estate, Agricultural Coal and Timber Lands in British Columbia and the Puget Sound Basin, Washington Ter'y.

Office: Cor. Government and Bastion sts., (up stairs) P. O. Box 324, Victoria, B. C.
R. L. SHANNON, formerly with "The Oregonian."

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I shall remove my Horse-Shoeing, Blacksmith, Wagon Building, Repairing and General Shop to my new premises, corner of Front and Jefferson sts., and shall be ready for business there by July 4th. Old and new customers may depend upon receiving good satisfaction in all branches.
27jelm JOSEPH LIBERTY.

WHEAT BAGS.

250,000 No. 1 Calcutta Wheat Bags in quantities to suit.

McCRAKEN & MASON.
Mjelmslaw

"Behind the clouds the sun still shines." You will think so if you drink Celery, Beef and Iron.

BANKS.

THE
Portland National Bank

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

President, WILLIAM REID,
Vice Pres., GEN'L RUFUS INGALLS,
Cashier, FRED. WARD.

PORTLAND NATIONAL BANK
AND
BANK OF OREGON.

Business of the Bank of Oregon has been transferred to the Portland National Bank.

CORNER FIRST AND PINE STS.

Deposit Receipts of the Bank of Oregon will be [illegible] by the Portland National Bank.
For the Bank of Oregon,
ROBERT REID, President.
For the Portland National Bank,
WILLIAM REID, President.

O. & W.
MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK
OF OREGON.
51 First Street, Portland.
WILLIAM REID, President.
WILLIAM LAWSON, Cashier.
ROBERT REID, Vice President.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Four months 4 per cent.
Six months 4½ "
Nine months 5 "
One year 6 "
SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, Loaned
over Farms and City Properties.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PORTLAND.
President HENRY FAILING
Vice President H. W. CORBETT
Cashier G. E. WITHINGTON

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco.
SIGHT and SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hongkong.
COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms, at all accessible points.

LADD & TILTON, BANKERS
Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
COLLECTIONS made at all points.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco, [illegible] in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, British Columbia.
EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Hongkong.

[illegible] | F. DEKUM, Vice Pres't. | R. L. DURHAM, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND OREGON.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
Transacts a general Banking Business. [illegible] subject to check and all [illegible]
Directors:
[illegible] W. Wa[illegible], R. S. Strowbridge, [illegible] Jeffery, [illegible], Geo. H. Durham
[illegible] Block, corner First and Stark sts.

B. [illegible] President | W. W. THAYER, Vice President | G. P. HOLMAN, Cashier.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND OREGON,
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
RATES—6 PER CENT PER ANNUM ON DEPOSITS for three months, four per cent per annum [illegible] six months, six per cent per annum on deposits for twelve months.
Directors.
W. Thayer, B. Goldsmith, [illegible] DeLashmutt, [illegible], J. F. Smith, Ira F. Powers, [illegible], E. Williams, G. P. Holman, H. W. Monastes.
N. E. Cor. First and Stark Sts.

THE PORTLAND NATIONAL BANK.
Official Authority to Commence Business.
[illegible] section 5170 Revised Statutes of the United States, requiring this bank to publish for sixty days [illegible] of its organization and authority to commence business, I do hereby cause the certificate authorized under said section to be and it is hereby published in the Daily Morning Oregonian of which the following is a copy:
Treasury Department, office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, May [illegible] 1884.
Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the Portland National Bank in the city of Portland in the county of Multnomah and state of Oregon has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking: Now therefore I, Henry W. Cannon, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Portland National Bank, in the city of Portland, in the county of Multnomah and state of Oregon, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 13th day of May, 1884.
[Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.]
HENRY W. CANNON,
Comptroller of the Currency.
[illegible] of the publication of which certificate is hereby given as required by the Revised Statutes aforesaid.
WILLIAM REID,
President the Portland National Bank.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital and Reserve [illegible]
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria [illegible]
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made, Bills discounted. Deposits received. Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account subject to check, also on Special Deposit.
FRED K. TOWNSEND, Manager.

[illegible] President | W. JOHNSON, Vice Pres't. | [illegible], Cashier.

WILLAMETTE SAVINGS BANK
OF PORTLAND, OR.
No. 64 Washington Street.
PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Rates: Three per cent. per annum on deposits for three months; four per cent. per annum on deposits for six months; and six per cent. per annum on deposits for twelve months.
DIRECTORS:
[illegible] Loewenberg, Jas. W. Cook, B. D. Smith, [illegible] Fleischner, J. F. Watson, J. K. Gill, [illegible] C. Johnson, James Steel, H. L. Hoyt, [illegible] A. Macrum, Geo. A. Strowbridge.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK,
LIMITED.
Capital [illegible]
Reserve [illegible]
Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.
This Bank transacts a general Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills, issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.
Portland Branch, 48 First Street.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

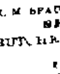
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

C. JANION & CO., Liverpool, Eng.
R. C. JANION & SON,
Portland, Or.,
Importers & Commission Merchants
Receive consignments of [illegible]
[illegible], Tin Plates, Pig Iron, Salt, Fire Bricks, Bags, Chemicals, Earthenware, Wines and Liquors, etc.

MEYER WILSON & Co., San Francisco, Cal.
WILSON, MEYER & CO., Liverpool, Eng.
MEYER, WILSON & CO., Portland, Or.
Successors to Rodgers, Meyer & Co.
Shipping and Commission Merchants
Liberal advances made on shipments of Wheat, Flour. Orders executed by our direct line of sailing ships from Liverpool to Portland, for Salt, Coal, Coke, English Salt, Fire Cement, Pig Iron, Coal, Coke, Fire Bricks, Bags and Bagging, Tin and Terne Plates, etc.

MARKETS.

PACIFIC MARKET.
C. M. SPAULDING
SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,
BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS.
Corner Third and Ash streets.



A. H. JOHNSON,
Central Market.
Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of [illegible]

BABY
[illegible] as well as those from [illegible] through out the whole U. S., testify to [illegible] HORLICK'S FOOD FOR INFANTS [illegible]. Best food for [illegible]. Is pure, no cooking. By all druggists. [illegible] 40 and 75 cts. HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis. Sent by mail on receipt of price in stamps.
HODGE, DAVIS & CO., Portland, Or.

MARRIAGE GUIDE
260 Pages illustrated in cloth and gilt binding. [illegible] money or postage. Same paper covers, 25c. This book contains all the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. [illegible] Health, [illegible] Sent sealed [illegible] WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. [illegible] Consultation and pamphlet free.

The Daily Oregonian
SATURDAY MORNING JULY 5 1884
Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or. as second-class matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

By mail—postage prepaid—per month	[illegible]
With Sunday per month	[illegible]
Per year	[illegible]
With Sunday per year	[illegible]
Weekly per year	[illegible]
To city subscribers: Weekly, delivered, Sunday excepted	20c
Per week, delivered, Sunday included	25c

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Portland July 4 7:57 P. M.

Height of Barom.	Change last 24 Hours	Ther	Wind Direction	Rain Fall Inches	State of Weather
29.91	—.15	[illegible]	N W	00	Clear
29.91	—.15	67	Calm	0	Clear
29.93	—.16	[illegible]	N W	0	Clear
29.92	—.27	61	[illegible]	0	Clear
29.78	—.09	6[illegible]	N W	00	Clear
29.93	—.11	5[illegible]			Clear

Maximum thermometer 48 [illegible] max 81

THE OREGONIAN IN THE EAST.

The paper can be seen at the following places:
New York City—S. C. Beckwith, Tribune building; the Oregonian is found on file [illegible] and at Thomas McCormick's block [illegible]; [illegible] News Agency; N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia; [illegible] and Times office; [illegible] Public Library; Washington D. C.—Library of Congress; [illegible]—Pioneer Press office; [illegible]—Office of Postand Advertiser; [illegible]—Parrish Sons, Office at [illegible]; [illegible]—Dispatch office; Fleming Bros. [illegible]

CITY.

THE RACE.—The East Portland celebration [illegible] made no arrangements for aquatic sports [illegible]. Some of the enthusiasts got together [illegible] this morning and made up a sailing race for [illegible] for a small entrance fee. But a fair [illegible] blowing and that was constantly lightening [illegible] the Idlewild was started, followed by [illegible], Paragon, Nonesuch, Fleetwing, Kitsie [illegible], time allowance being deducted at the [illegible]. The usual eight mile course was sailed over. [illegible] the wind almost left the boats [illegible] the Paragon passed the Kitsie and [illegible] the line was crossed first by the [illegible]. [illegible] second and Kitsie third. Other boats [illegible] out of the race or drifted home. If the [illegible] can get together this evening there will [illegible] race this afternoon. Several boats in [illegible] the new Quickstep did not enter, having [illegible] by pleasure parties.

CALIFORNIA VISITORS.—Some fifty persons, [illegible] of southern Oregon and northern [illegible] came in on the O. & C. train Thursday [illegible] will remain in the city several days. [illegible] party of considerable numbers from [illegible] who have visited the metropolis of the [illegible]. Following is almost a complete list of [illegible] From Fort Jones, California—Mr. Taylor, [illegible] Mrs. Abbe Smith, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Hurt and daughter, Miss N. Gilt Carter, [illegible] Kelley and Miss Diggles. From [illegible] Mrs. Gray and son, Mrs. Frost, [illegible] Miss Alice Cleland, Miss Nelly Hawkins, [illegible] E. Donaghy, Percy Hoyt, wife [illegible], Jesse F. Davis, wife and son, Mrs. [illegible] children, Miss Walbridge, Miss Eddie [illegible] and others.

[illegible] RESIDENCE BURNED.—Yesterday [illegible] the through train from Ashland passed [illegible], twenty-five miles south of this [illegible] noticed that the residence of William [illegible] was burned to the ground. The family [illegible] and the only person about the place was [illegible]. The fire is supposed to have caught [illegible] defective flue. It could not be learned [illegible] house was insured or not, but it is probable [illegible]. The loss will be $8000 to $10,000. [illegible] House may not have been the [illegible] it was certainly the prettiest country [illegible] line of the Oregon and California [illegible] thousands of passengers who have admired [illegible] beautiful lawn and its stately trees [illegible] sympathize with the owner will regret [illegible] destructive fire.

[illegible] PORTLAND CREW.—The four oared race [illegible] William Roberts and Thomas H[illegible] and John J. Bellwood and R[illegible] of East Portland in the [illegible] was won by the Portland pair in [illegible] 19 minutes. The course was from [illegible] street to the water works and return. [illegible] took a lead of half a length, [illegible] overcame by the time Jeff reached [illegible]. At the turn the Portland boys [illegible] and gained two lengths by making a [illegible] while their opponents were slow. [illegible] maintained and they won easily by [illegible]. The victorious crew were greeted with [illegible] they reached the goal.

[illegible] CIRCUS.—After the tour of the [illegible] valley and southern Oregon is completed [illegible] will give two farewell performances [illegible] afternoon and evening of Friday, July [illegible] will be appreciated the generous patronage [illegible] Portland. Mr. Cole has fixed the admission [illegible] afternoon performance at fifty cents [illegible] twenty-five cents for children.

[illegible] COURSE.—Recent advices from John H. [illegible] at early retirement from the [illegible] field. A general break down [illegible] all coast engagements have been cancelled. [illegible] disappointment is expressed by a large [illegible] wished to hear him that he was not [illegible] engagement with the Y. M. C. A. to [illegible] the 6th and 9th instants.

[illegible] CUP.—A double scull race will [illegible] evening between Cody and Dodge and [illegible] for the Memory cup, won by [illegible] last year. This is an annual race [illegible] for three consecutive years.

[illegible] PASSENGERS.—Passed Heron yesterday [illegible] to-day: J. Wintzen, O. F. Hurt and [illegible] W. Marvin, T. Tyrell, wife and two [illegible] Walker and wife, F. A. Boutell, J. H. [illegible] Atkinson and Mrs. M. Christie.

[illegible].—The public quarterly business meeting [illegible] Young Men's Christian Association takes [illegible] at 8 o'clock in their hall. Members [illegible] are invited to attend.

PERSONAL.

[illegible] leaves on the steamer Oregon to [illegible] San Francisco for a few weeks' recreation.

[illegible] of Waitsburg is in the city. He has [illegible] Coeur d'Alene country, and his views [illegible] published in the Times of his town.

[illegible] of this city, who is visiting in San [illegible] had the misfortune Thursday to fall and [illegible] her legs below the knee. At her age [illegible] recovery will be slow.

[illegible] Johnson, formerly business manager [illegible] Cre[illegible] is in the city. The paper [illegible] the first of this month Mr. Thad. [illegible] a controlling interest.

[illegible] H. Downey last week resigned his [illegible] director on the board of the First National [illegible] of Vancouver. Having to go with his [illegible] Nebraska he could no longer fill the duties [illegible] position. Captain W. R. Patten, deputy [illegible], has been elected as director in his place.

BRIEF MENTION.

[illegible] of Orpheus and Eurydice [illegible].

[illegible] services of the late Samuel Miller took [illegible] morning at Oregon City.

[illegible] club will give a private moonlight [illegible] City View park next Saturday night.

[illegible] morning, about 11:15, fire broke out in [illegible] on Park street near Oak. damage [illegible] by insurance.

[illegible] discovered yesterday in an attempt [illegible] from a carpenter's chest on Fifth [illegible]. He was scared away. Later [illegible] removed the chest to a place of [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS

[illegible] OPERA COMPANY.—Orpheus and [illegible] greeted by packed houses at both performances [illegible] yesterday. There will be the customary [illegible] day, and to-night closes the engagement [illegible] leave by the Oregon for San Francisco, [illegible] play a four weeks engagement a[illegible]

[illegible] "La Grande Duchesse" this afternoon [illegible] evening.

GRAIN BINDER TRIAL.

[illegible] Victory! for the "Empire"!

FALLSTON, Or., July 3, 1884.
[illegible] & Walker—GENTLEMEN: We take [illegible] reporting the result of the field trial at [illegible] day between the Empire, Deering and [illegible] self-binding harvesters in barley. The [illegible] opening the first round. Deering [illegible] following. The Empire cut and bound [illegible] the Deering choked, clogged and missed [illegible] the Osborne choked and failed to get [illegible] the field. The Empire cut past the Osborne [illegible] took its swath, the Osborne was finally [illegible] the field amidst the hoots of the farmers [illegible] the Empire the first and greatest [illegible] in Oregon by any self binding [illegible]. Three Empire orders taken on the ground [illegible] making a sale.
J. W. Alderman,
[illegible] H. S. Hirger.

[illegible] undersigned farmers witnessed the above [illegible] the Empire, Deering and Osborne self [illegible] pronounce the Empire a complete success [illegible] very much lighter draft than either of the [illegible] machines, drawing quite as light for two [illegible] of the others with three.

Isaac Dougherty,
Charles Gregory,
John A. Stephens,
F. Bell,
P. W. DeLashmutt,
J. M. Lady,
[illegible] T. Dixon,
[illegible] Bewell.

Bicycle Race.

[illegible] Hatch will race the one mile [illegible] that was a dead heat [illegible] the track and the wing Hatch [illegible] exciting race, as both are determined [illegible]. Dancing afternoon and evening.

[illegible] to secure a Steinway piano. We have [illegible] the agency of [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] through [illegible] which we have just received from [illegible] we will sell [illegible] for cash [illegible] a bargain. J. H. Robbins & [illegible] Portland, Or.

[illegible] Merchants in the Interior.

[illegible] balances are on hand, direct from [illegible]. Will commence this week to make [illegible]. Having sufficient capital to supply [illegible] and reliable goods, I [illegible]
H. H. LITT[illegible]

Good Luck.

[illegible] and has been bought for a song, this fine [illegible] on First st. M. Barr, 134 Third st.

[illegible] the old shooting gallery man is ready [illegible] again at his new place, on First [illegible] Salmon and Taylor.

[illegible] has removed his electric and steam [illegible] and Yamhill streets.

THE FOURTH.

How the Day was Celebrated in and about Portland.

GENERAL OBSERVANCE THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Parade, Contests and Torchlight Procession in East Portland—Caledonian Games—Races —Excursions—Fireworks—Etc.

[illegible] Portland was [illegible] yesterday. About one-third of its population betook themselves to the sister city to the park where there were contests between men and between horses, and to the excursion boats, while [illegible] remained at home and rested. The weather was perfect, a warm day tempered with a steady breeze that happens [illegible] only up in the coast of the Pacific northwest. From every staff the national flag was flung to the breeze, and [illegible] shipping, [illegible] tions. These and the constant discharge of fire [illegible] in the streets were all that reminded one of the holiday. But one fire occurred, and a grand beautiful blaze and gold ordinary prevailed the [illegible] the day and evening.

Professor George [illegible] exhibition of fireworks at night attracted an immense crowd and it was in every way satisfactory. A better display was never seen here.

IN EAST PORTLAND.

Grand Success of the Celebration—Parade, Oration, Contests, Torchlight Procession, etc.

The celebration in East Portland conducted by Pioneer Engine Co. No. 1, on behalf of the city [illegible] was simply a grand success. Immense throngs were in attendance from all parts of the northwest and it is safe to assert that a more satisfied and delighted crowd never met on a similar occasion. The advertised programme was carried out to the letter as far as practicable, strictly and promptly leaving no room for complaint and preserving the harmony and good feeling that existed throughout the day. The day was ushered in by a national salute, and [illegible] after the small boys and boys of larger growth went to [illegible] and aroused the slumberers by a continuous and well sustained fire of guns, pistols, bombs, etc. [illegible] both the Stark street and Jefferson street ferries [illegible] handsomely decorated with flags and evergreens, began to carry over the pleasure seekers in large numbers. First [illegible] and other principal streets were conspicuously and tastefully decorated with fir trees, flags, Chinese lanterns, etc., and the city wore a truly metropolitan holiday appearance. By 10 [illegible] crowds of people [illegible] including a full compliment of sailing [illegible] were seen wending their way from all directions to the Willamette park on [illegible] street, where the amusements of the day were inaugurated.

CONTESTS IN THE MEADOW.

The first contest was a [illegible] race for boys, the entries being Johnny Rankin, under 10 years of age, and Emmett Thurman, 11 years. The course was from the Oaks to the park, about 150 yards, and the race was won by Rankin by about sixty feet in [illegible] minutes in good style.

A tub race for boys followed over the same course. Emmet Thurman and Johnny Johnson were the contestants, the former using an eight foot paddle and the latter a six foot. Thurman won by twenty feet in four minutes.

The greased hog chase was next on the programme but the Chinamen who were to engage in the pursuit on roller skates backed out at the eleventh hour and the porker was turned loose for the benefit of the small boys, who made the most of the opportunity to the amusement of the crowd till the animal was captured. This concluded the amusements in the morning.

At [illegible] a second salute was fired and shortly afterward the procession commenced to form.

THE PARADE.

The procession formed on [illegible] street south [illegible] under command of [illegible] Matlock, and shortly after [illegible] o'clock commenced to move in the following order:

East Portland Band—Professor Parrott, Leader.
Grand Marshal and Aides.
Officers of the Day in Carriages.

State militia—Washington Guard, Co. A, Captain H. Cooke; Company [illegible], Captain Farcar; East Portland Guard, Co. F, [illegible], J. M. Mooney; Emmet Guard, Co. B, Captain John O'Hare; Veteran Guard, Co. F, Lieutenant O. Summers commanding; Colonel J. K. Phillips, commanding battalion; J. W. G[illegible], division marshal.

Civic societies—Sumner Post G. A. R. of East Portland, thirty men—William [illegible], division marshal.

Goddess of Liberty.—This was an elegantly chariot surmounted by the American eagle and thirty-eight young girls representing the different states as designated on [illegible] carried by them. Division marshal John [illegible].

Fire companies in parade [illegible] accompanied by their engines—Pioneer Engine Company No. 1 of the Second ward, 40 men; Third Ward Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, [illegible] men [illegible]; Chief Engineer Jas. H. Sprague, division marshal.

The procession observed the line of march heretofore published and presented a fine appearance, the latter the chariot of the Goddess of Liberty and the library [illegible] as also their contents, inspiring universal admiration. In front of the former were seated two children representing the state of Oregon—one bearing [illegible] branch with a lily in the center, the other [illegible] the [illegible] At the [illegible] General and Lady Washington were represented by Susie Underhill and Lena Brisbel respectively.

The procession arrived at the park about [illegible] the musical and literary exercises commencing promptly upon its arrival.

EXERCISES AT THE PARK.

The park was by this time thronged with a gay and smiling multitude, probably not less than 6000 people being present. Mr. H. D. McGuire acted as president of the day and performed the duties pertaining thereto in his usual able manner. After introductory music by the band a brief comprehensive and appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. John W. Sellwood, chaplain of the day.

This was followed by the patriotic air "Hail Our Country's Glorious Morn" by Mrs. Helen Parrlet. Professor S. Bullock [illegible] home, which was received with merited applause. Following came the

ORATION BY HON. L. F. GROVER.

After a general introduction the speaker remarked upon the military strength, size and resources of the country, declaring it really the first of nations, yet not yet developed and disciplined, a youth destined to be a giant. Showed the effects of the war of independence, the war of 1812 and the last war. What ever else was won or lost in the late civil war a dissevered people fought themselves together never to be sundered. Likened the doctrine of state rights and centralization to the centrifugal and centripetal forces in the planetary system—they must both be maintained as equal balancing forces in order that the fabric of the union may be perpetuated. In ten years there will be fifty harmonious states approximating 70,000,000 of people all moving in one direction and speaking one tongue. What will be the voice of these silent masses? Who will respond to the demands of these intelligent millions?

The speaker referred to the contests of our small army with savage Indians in aid of our advancing pioneers for the last hundred years. He showed well that our great interior was about to become occupied and reduced to civilized life and that the army would soon be withdrawn forever from this field so long the scene of hostilities and massacre. He depicted the dangers through which the country had passed, successfully overriding all injurious obstacles, enumerated the dangerous issues, the embargo, nullification, the slavery question—they were once dangers, they are no longer dangers.

The speaker proceeded as follows: Tariff issues of every kind were once drawn into national debate to excite one section of the country against another section of the country. There is no longer any deep irritation on questions of this kind. The country is rapidly outgrowing them. Very extensive manufacturing interests are growing up in the south and west, where formerly little or no manufacturing was done. As these increase—and they are destined to increase very greatly—questions of tariff taxation as local issues in relation to manufactures will die out entirely. Too much of what we call principle in politics is merely local interest.

The question of tariff for protection or tariff for revenue only, is also a receding one, and will before long, be out of sight. The issue has within itself the elements of self adjustment. In the first place, we are to take the position of England as the greatest manufacturing nation. The reason why this is inevitable is that iron and coal are the two legs on which English manufactures, from the spindle to the ironclad ship, stand and move. America has many times more of these resources than Britain. And she has more than all the world outside of her possesses. We have in addition a vast unoccupied water power capable of turning the thousand wheels of industry, and also our raw material—cotton, wool and timber. What else shall we add except the greatest granary of the world, to feed our workmen.

When we reach but a small portion of our destiny our manufactures will exceed the capacity of the home market. What then? They must not be left to devour each other, but they will demand open doors of commerce and the broad earth as a market.

The question of how to raise sufficient revenue for the support of the government and the payment of the national debt is nothing. The debt will be paid off in fifteen years. And what to do with the accumulations in the treasury is already a grave consideration of statesmen. The issues of taxation then are not dangerous; they are only economic problems to be wrought out by effort and experience.

The subject of banking and currency is one of economic importance, but our present fiscal agencies are largely made up of temporary expedients. Our national banking system is, by its very organization, temporary, being based upon securities of the national debt; the system will end when the national debt is paid.

The country demands soundness in system and permanency in organization, and the work of the best talent is required to place the country upon a basis of financial honor and enduring responsibility.

The subject of immigration from other countries has attracted of late years a great deal of study and attention of thoughtful people in every section of the Union. Oregon has the honor of originating and formulating the movement for the restriction of Chinese immigration to America. At first the movement was not only local to us but it was imperfectly comprehended even here. But by full discussion and consideration public opinion has become so unanimous as to leave no dispute between political parties. The same is now true throughout the Pacific states and territories. Every indication gives pretty conclusive evidence that Pacific coast opinion in this respect is to become general throughout the United States. This great movement, so vital to the good character of our future development, as it approaches its culmination is about to turn eastward and accomplish another reform nearly as important as the first.

I refer to the restriction of the influx of paupers, infected persons and contract labor from Europe.

There is no [illegible] the fact that we have too [illegible] in our laws relating to the admission of immigrants to this country. I would not limit the time of admission to citizenship nor change the mode of admission, but I would place a restriction upon the kind admitted.

In the discussion attendant upon the Chinese exclusion bill before congress there has been constantly heard one customary declaration, that America is the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, and we are now seeking to reverse a sacred policy of our noble sires. I would not change a letter of this policy wherever it applies in good faith as originally intended. Let America always be an asylum to those who are denied political or religious liberty anywhere. Those who come seeking liberty of conscience and liberty of action are those who have character and opinions, who have high aims and fixed purposes. They are of the mould and stamp of the founders of the republic, and come to add [illegible] and swell the [illegible] of an already vast and mighty people. But if we do not close our doors to the abject masses who have neither character nor opinions and who come here assisted by cheap and abundant transportation, every year growing cheaper and more abundant, assisted also by the secret connivance and means of foreign governments seeking to rid themselves of undesirable classes, we will become tainted by a vicious and servile population and instead of being the asylum for the oppressed of all nations America will be [illegible] the sink for the dregs of all nations.

I do pray that we shall not be made the poor house and the pesthouse of the world.

This policy [illegible] of justice to our own [illegible] [illegible] foreign as well as of our daily [illegible]. I [illegible] [illegible] the door wide open [illegible] and support [illegible] and women of [illegible] [illegible] from any [illegible] country, and [illegible] [illegible] whether [illegible] [illegible] should always be [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] of our [illegible] people in [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]. In early times [illegible] large [illegible] of [illegible] of the country following [illegible] large [illegible] small [illegible] at favor [illegible] the growth and permanent prosperity of the [illegible] country. It is a policy [illegible] rapidly open [illegible] territories and [illegible] new state. It [illegible] to leave the [illegible] and develop a home in the wild [illegible] face to face with the hostile red man.

The rapidity of the growth and the coming greatness [illegible] where [illegible] is one feature of our progress. As I said, [illegible] years from this day will exhibit the marvel unexpected of [illegible] civilized [illegible] and [illegible] rates extending from ocean to ocean [illegible] will show all that [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] thought [illegible] all [illegible] population and [illegible] all [illegible] [illegible] with all the [illegible] of the best civilization. Nothing but [illegible] to [illegible] and the [illegible] will be left for the [illegible] the [illegible]. It will close the last [illegible] to the west [illegible] new and he will [illegible] the [illegible] king, but the [illegible] [illegible] their homes in [illegible]. This has been the work of two hundred years. The savage red man has [illegible] lently not [illegible] step by step before a superior race, leaving his [illegible] in the history of every state from Virginia and Massachusetts [illegible] to California and Oregon.

The [illegible] that the great living, moving poem of human life wrought out in the discovery and settlement of the new world as an existing and continuing drama is about to close forever.

The virgin fields of America where lands have been offered almost without price have been the promise and hope of the venturing youth of the old world as well as of the new.

But a great and permanent change is about to take place which will affect the condition of our country in a most important manner. The boy now 15 years old, when he becomes of age to go forth into the world as a man, can not enter, as his father did, or might have done, upon the new lands of the public domain, whose virgin soil has heretofore been a never failing resource for the enterprising, but he must content himself with other prospects.

We have reached our borders to the west [illegible] We cannot make the continent broader. We cannot bring down the mountains to the level of the valleys [illegible] with fruitful soil. But at all we sit down like Alexander of old and weep because there are no more worlds to conquer. What then? [illegible] A people who have always been looking outward and beyond must turn their eyes toward and upon themselves. There is a new field here. The [illegible] of a nation turning upon itself not to [illegible] but to [illegible] not with marshaled hosts and serried ranks, but with the quiet forces of science and multiplied industries. A vision of subdivided farms and diversified products of more manufactures and new processes of manufacture, of more institutions of learning and of more practical adaptation of education to [illegible] of success in the callings of life will be presented in every hand.

The wants of man as he has multiplied and filled the earth have been supplied by the products of new lands, but in future when the limit of new settlement has been reached, science will be called upon to teach how two blades of grass can be made to grow where one grows now. If our state will surrender this secret America will still [illegible] be [illegible] to [illegible] for all and still invite the world to join her.

The revolution in our social and material conditions which will follow will be an amazing spectacle indeed. The coming hundred years is not only to be a period of full and scientific agriculture, but it is to be an age [illegible] of inventions and the perfection of [illegible] of the bringing of [illegible] by day the [illegible] of nature and applying them to [illegible] of man. We have already our pioneers in these fields of enterprise, who will draw after them the youth and strength of the [illegible] American [illegible] a new world [illegible] to be discovered and conquered, and the rich harvests of all this onward progress will bring to us an unknown among nations as shall not be eclipsed.

Another great movement of our government which has been accomplished and never again to be repeated, is the gigantic system of grants of public lands as subsidies to railroad corporations. Such grants can never be repeated because the conditions which originated the system can no longer recur. The era of railroad grants has passed and this remarkable page of our history is turned back not to be written anew but to be read and pondered upon as an example of an incident once only a government can be [illegible] capable of exhibiting.

These grants have been severely criticised. Some of these are now being limited short of their original purpose or to be reverted for non compliance with the terms of the grant. But whatever has been said or may be said, we of the Pacific coast have by their means been drawn nearly to the great world of civilization and commerce. We have been stimulated in our enterprises and have renewed ourselves with the feeling that we are indeed American citizens and that we enjoy a part of the common heritage of the great republic.

The great arteries of communication and traffic which have resulted from these grants have not only extended lands and united the borders of the land but they have exercised a remarkable influence in the [illegible] of [illegible] relations with the Indian tribes and have been the main moving cause of their submission and their evident purpose of securing civilization and enlightenment.

The dangers arising from the conveyance of [illegible] large bodies of land to the hands of corporations must be limited as far as possible. It is to be hoped that these bodies of land in the future will be sold in limited quantities to actual settlers, which will no doubt be for the greatest interest to the owners, [illegible] but harm can result. Above all we must [illegible] in the dangers of permanent extended ownership of land and it must by every means the wrongs of feudal times of services, rents and subordinate tenures.

The unexampled history and development of the United States leads us to consider our location as a nation, and our liability to hostile demonstrations of foreign powers. We are virtually without a navy. There are third class powers who have better ships of war than we have. No other nation except Russia has [illegible] sea coast. But the coasts of Russia are almost desolate and they are guarded by battlements of everlasting ice to the extent of more than three fourths of her possessions. The United States then have exposed to foreign attack more sea shore line occupied by opulent cities and covered by a dense population than any other nation. We have no coast fortifications capable of resisting the attacks of modern inventions of war. Are we safe in this position? I will mention some of the points of our safety.

In the first place we have no rival on this continent. All our neighboring governments are small and well [illegible] with the great republic.

In the next place we have no territory which any foreign power is able to take from us. Therefore no war of acquisition will ever be levied against us.

Again the controlling currents of commerce tend in our favor, as far as harmony with other people is concerned. The strong bond of interest can always be invoked to hold our relations with all others in good will and in lasting peace.

There is no disposition on our part to-day to make further acquisition of territory, unless it be the peaceable purchase of some of our neighboring islands. If our borders are to be enlarged on the north or on the south, such enlargement will not take place as the result of war, but by the operation of that subtle law of attraction in nature by which the smaller and the weaker are drawn toward the greater and more powerful. Occupying as we do the entire belt of territory in North America extending from ocean to ocean, suited to successful agriculture, in an economic point of view we do not need to extend our dominion either north or south. But let the laws of natural progress decide in the future what shall come to us and what shall stay away. This subject constitutes no point of danger nor even of solicitude to the republic.

We are therefore not liable to become involved in such international controversies as bring on wars and involve combined military enterprises against us.

But I have not named the greatest of our defenses against danger of foreign attack. I mean our dormant resources for war and the capacity of the people, by their inventive genius and practical ability, to put them to use.

A single combat between a Union and a confederate ironclad during the late civil war rendered all the navies of Europe useless and revolutionized naval warfare throughout the world. Who can say that another American invention, destructive to the present system of ironclads, will not retire the present costly naval armaments of all other armed nations and give us the vantage ground over them.

Our position, then, is secure enough. Let us look to the vocations of peace and to the order of good government. We must then look to ourselves for that development which our great opportunities demand. But that development will not come by accident. The generous hand of an overabundant nature has long supported us, has long given us new fields of fresh enterprise and we have been seconded in our efforts to progress by the vigor and intelligence of many other peoples. We are no longer to be considered an infant in the arms of nations, but as now grown to years of responsibility.

We must come to sober earnest to settled permanent policies in governmental affairs—to that sound administration which holds the unwavering purpose of making and enforcing laws to mete out justice to all classes, and to make the whole people prosperous. Encouragement to agriculture and manufactures by removing obstructions to commerce and extending the area of our markets. Our capital has been drawn inward upon railroads, let it now be turned outward on ships. Our carrying trade must be recovered to American vessels, and our merchant marine must be manned by American seamen.

But above all we must begin anew our system of education. The fault of our system is that the millions of dollars which are annually expended do not go in the direction of any practical employment. Too much of what we are accustomed to call higher education fits young men and young women to despise the indispensable employments of life. Our sons can not all be professional men nor our daughters all be ladies of leisure. But as they approach the coming new order of things, they must be educated in entering upon some practical industry productive of self support, which is the only sure basis of an independent, honorable and happy life.

There is a strong tendency in this country to crowd together into towns and cities, and the tendency is growing stronger. In the days of Washington not one-thirtieth of the people lived in cities. Now nearly one-quarter of the entire population of the United States live in cities. In fifty years there may be one third, in a hundred years there may be one half our population in cities. What is the purport of these significant facts? Can we go to sleep and say, let the cities grow? Thomas Jefferson said that great cities were great sores on the body politic. If that is to be our philosophy, as it was his, it will not be long before the disease will overcome the patient. But this is not to be our philosophy. We must apprehend the danger so startlingly pointed out by the writer of that Declaration of Independence which you have heard read to-day, and apply the remedy before the malady proves fatal.

Our cities must be made hives of industry and homes of manufactures. Their inhabitants must become skilled in making all fabrics required at home and abroad. They must seek that perfection in the arts which will ensure to them markets abroad. When this is accomplished—and it must be accomplished—our cities will become schools for the arts and seats of prosperity where all shall mingle in the genial atmosphere of contented and happy life. Again the life and the wealth of the cities must to some extent be returned to the country whence they came. Leisure classes, which are the product of inherited wealth—and great inheritances constantly multiplying—must seek [illegible] in the rural districts as in England and upon the continent of Europe, and thus in part [illegible] rural life its just [illegible]. Not only [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] country [illegible] result in [illegible] of country and town.

After all these we are to study [illegible] carefully practice the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] dense populations [illegible] oversee [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] and domestic [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] as well as [illegible] [illegible] children [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] the refuges of adversity [illegible] will speculation [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] thinking ambitions may heap up wealth [illegible] but like sand it will be washed away by the [illegible] tide of [illegible] life.

Here in Oregon we have a goodly land. We are settled in one of the best portions of God's heritage. We need [illegible] more than to be true to ourselves and to our state to become a rich and great and promising commonwealth will [illegible] as we make it. There is here as royal road to wealth [illegible] exemption from the penalty of labor pronounced upon our first parents. But yet in heaven's light we [illegible] about us and behold a land here jewelled by the beauty and represented by [illegible] of the young state, a land of broad rivers [illegible] hills [illegible] expanded prairies and [illegible] forests, where the landscape is brilliant with [illegible] [illegible] where our [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] hill [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] numbered [illegible] the bright [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] and the [illegible] forests [illegible] faithful to its sacred trust as the last and best [illegible] of liberty and [illegible].

At the conclusion of the oration, which was heartily applauded, [illegible] "Banner" was rendered by Professor S. Bullock and [illegible] in good style.

Then came the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Joseph N. Sturm, in which he sustained his reputation as an able and reliable reader.

After music by the band the literary and musical exercises closed by the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by Mrs. Helen Parrlet who rendered it in her best style, exciting enthusiastic applause.

At the conclusion of these exercises the remaining contests arranged for the day took place.

CONTESTS IN THE AFTERNOON.

The first on the programme was a bicycle race between [illegible] J. Merrill and [illegible] L. Hatch, their reputation [illegible] interest in the result. Distance one mile. They got away in good style and Merrill gained several feet on his opponent the first lap which he retained to the fourth lap, when Hatch fell and lost nearly a lap, Merrill winning easily by three quarters of a lap. Time 1½ minutes.

The race for amateurs, contestants William Jelly, Jr., and Louis Wagner, course from the oaks to the park. This race caused considerable amusement through the inexperience of the contestants. Wagner went [illegible] several times soon after the start but Jelly made slow progress owing to his continued efforts to save himself and Wagner won the race easily, making a good finish.

The race for experts, distance a little over a half mile from the rear of Beck's stable to the park. Contestants James Rankin, John Severance, George Sigley and William Lindermann. A good [illegible] was done in this race, Rankin winning a few seconds ahead of Severance, Sigley and Lindermann some distance behind in the order named.

Firemen's race, three contestants: Excelsior of Pioneer Company No. 1, Hart of Third Ward Company No. 2, and Rossiter of Hook and Ladder No. 3. Won by Rossiter by fifty yards in [illegible] Hart second, [illegible] third.

Foot race, half mile, dash, between Wm. Hamilton of Portland and [illegible] Ryan of Salem. Won by Ryan by six feet in [illegible].

This concluded the sports and also the day's proceedings, but dancing continued in the pavilion during the remainder of the day and evening. The weather was all that could be desired, the shade of the trees and the cool breeze from the river assisting in making a very enjoyable day.

THE KU KLUX PARADE.

The Ku Klux Kalithumpian Brigade, under command of Captain Stoker, turned out about forty strong in the evening in grotesque and comical costumes, carrying torches and discharging bombs and other infernal machines [illegible] line of march. A description of their appearance would be impossible, they had to be seen to be appreciated. After the parade an oration in character with the procession was delivered by Right Private Cornelius Taylor on [illegible] street after which the crowd dispersed tired no doubt, but in good natured evidently well pleased with the celebration throughout. The committee are entitled to the highest praise for the very successful result of their indefatigable efforts.

THE CALEDONIAN GAMES.

Large Crowd and Great Sport at the Portland Driving Park.

The third annual gathering and games of the Portland Caledonian Club at the Portland Driving park were well attended. The games took place in front of the grand stand, the handsome badge presented to the club by Donald Macleay being displayed from the judges' stand upon [illegible]. It is a beautiful and costly emblem of blue silk and trimmed with heavy bullion tassels and lace.

A platform in the grove adjoining the race course gave those who wished to dance an opportunity to enjoy themselves. Many others amused themselves at pitching quoits, while others had lots of fun in taking a shy at old Aunt Sally, a favorite sport at English fairs. A barrel surmounted by a rubber bust is draped so as to represent an old lady, and the point of the game is to throw a stick and knock a [illegible] pipe out of her mouth. It [illegible] about 100 sticks on an average to break a pipe. A bagpiper was present and regaled the ears of the [illegible] with his [illegible] music. Several parties were [illegible] the Highland garb. The prize for the best dressed man in Highland costume was awarded to D. A. Macrae, who sported the real Stuart tartan.

Following is a programme of the games with the names of the winners, the first, second and third prizes in regular order:

Putting heavy stone—D. A. McMillan, 31 feet 7 inches; A. McInnis [illegible] feet [illegible] inches; A. M. Donaldson, [illegible] feet [illegible] inches.

Running high jump—A. M. Donaldson [illegible] feet [illegible] inches, H. Epting, 5 feet 1 inch; D. A. McMillan [illegible] feet.

Race of 100 yards—[illegible] Lewis 1st; [illegible] Brown 2d.

Standing high jump—A. M. Donaldson 3 feet 4 inches; D. A. McMillan, feet [illegible] inches; A. M. Donaldson, 4 feet 1 inches.

Throwing heavy hammer to be completed for 3 years—D. A. McMillan [illegible] feet; A. McInnis 66 feet 4 inches; A. M. Donaldson [illegible] feet 8 inches.

Quarter mile race open to all amateurs of regularly organized clubs of Portland and vicinity—J. S. Dunbar 1st, W. Sprague 2d. Time 1 minute.

Running long jump—H. Lewis 17 feet [illegible] inches; J. A. Geogan 16 feet 1 inch; W. Sprague 17 feet 1 inches.

Three legged race—A. M. Donaldson and B. Epting 1st; J. W. Geogan and J. S. Brown 2d; A. McInnes and D. A. McMillan 3d.

Hop, step and jump—J. W. Geogan 40 feet [illegible] inches; J. S. Brown 38 feet; D. A. McMillan [illegible] feet [illegible] inches.

Ladies race—Miss Alexander 1st; Miss Deller 2d; Miss Peterson 3d.

Throwing a 56 weight for hight—D. A. McMillan ten feet six inches; A. M. Donaldson nine feet six inches; A. McInnis nine feet six inches.

Tug of war between married and single men—Won by single men.

Hurdle race—There were eight hurdles about three feet in hight and fifty feet apart. J. L. Brown 1st; A. M. Donaldson 2d; B. Epting 3d.

Putting light stone—D. A. McMillan forty-four feet three and one half inches; A. M. Donaldson, thirty three feet, four and one quarter inches; A. McInnis thirty two feet.

High fling—A. Robertson first prize. Frank Reid second prize.

Girls' race—Maud Anderson 1st; [illegible] McKinnon 2d; Eva Peterson 3d.

Hitch and kick—A. M. Donaldson eight feet four inches; D. A. McMillan eight feet one inch; J. W. Geogan eight feet one inch.

Old man's race—won by W. H. Bellion; A. Webster second.

Sword dance—A. Robertson first; Frank Reid second.

Vaulting with pole—A. M. Donaldson 9 ft 1 in; Frank Ried [illegible] ft; D. A. McMillan 8 ft 10 in.

Boys' race—J. Campbell first; Charley Miller second; D. Reid third.

Throwing light hammer—D. A. McMillan 93 ft 9 in; A. McInnis 80 ft 7½ in; A. M. Donaldson 70 ft [illegible] in.

Sack race—J. Symon first; D. Dunbar second; G. W. Geogan third.

Tossing caber—A. McInnis 41 ft 1 in; D. A. McMillan 39 ft 7 in; A. M. Donaldson 38 ft 2 in.

Half mile race—R. A. Foster first; W. Sprague second; J. S. Brown third.

Quoits—J. Thompson first; W. McGilvray second; W. Muirhead third.

Race, 150 yards for members—Frank Elder first; A. Muirhead second; Thomas Mairs third.

RACES AT CITY VIEW PARK.

Bogus Wins the Half Mile Dash—Neyella Second—Johnny Blue Wins the Trot in the Sixth Heat—The Favorites Distanced.

"Every one to his taste," as the old woman said when she kissed the cow, is an old adage, and so it was yesterday. Despite all other attractions in and around Portland and East Portland there were still some seven or eight hundred people who gathered at City View Park yesterday afternoon to witness a trotting and a running race, both of which promised to be of more than usual interest. In the running race, besides three well known flyers, R. E. Bybee's little mare Neyella was named, and from her fine form and recent excellent training much was expected by those who knew her. In the trotting race was the California mare Bonnet, who, although she has been in this country nearly a year, had never trotted for a purse in Oregon and whose capabilities were unknown to almost every one but her owners.

The running race was advertised to be called at 2:30 P. M. and by that time every one present was gazing expectantly upon the track. This had never been in better condition and all agreed that the horses would make good time if it was in them. The weather was fine, the sun shining, though not hot, and western breezes gently fanned the air to a comfortable coolness. Pool selling in the shadow of the grand stand was very lively, and there was nearly $2000 in the box on the running race alone.

The judges selected were J. L. Hallett, L. P. W. Quimby and H. B. Alter. [illegible] from them it was learned that Jim Merritt had been withdrawn, because the rider was over weight. After the horses finally appeared upon the track another half hour was occupied in scoring and exercising and in hundred other things that seemed to be simply to pass away the time.

HALF MILE DASH.

Purse $300; first money $200, second money $80, third money $20.

Entries—J[illegible] names Blue Mountain Bell; R. E. Bybee names Neyella; Murphy names Bogus.

Bell and Neyella carried 115 pounds each and Bogus 110, being ridden by Jockeys Fortune, Tompkins and Wall, with the colors of blue and black, blue and orange, and green and orange. Betting was about $10 on Bell and Bogus to $4 on Neyella.

The start was made at the half mile pole, where but little more than the red flag which was to drop could be seen from the judges' stand. The horses

[Concluded on Fourth Page.]

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Fourth Day

AFTERNOON SESSION

SALEM, July 4.

Mr. M. Davis of Forest Grove read a lively review of the topic "The Common School Teacher and his Work." R. K. Warren of the High school, Portland, spoke on "School Apparatus." A recess was then given, after which J. G. Thornton, LL. D. of Salem rendered a practical and thoughtful address on "A Plea for Little Children."

On motion a committee on resolutions was appointed who should report at the evening session. Prof. Luby of Portland then presented in a very clear and impressive manner the topic, "Modern History from a Geographical Standpoint." He insisted that the two be taught together and that more attention be given to biographical sketches and that the simple and unvarnished truth be taught concerning prominent men.

Association adjourned till 8 o'clock.

[illegible] the [illegible] maps in the association this morning, drawn by Emma Versteeg, Edith Shepherd and [illegible] Hastings, pupils of Professor Parnham [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] talman [illegible]. These pupils are about 13 years old and have done neat and accurate work. The work as exhibited before the Institute certainly shows skill, and it is certain these are good pupils under the [illegible] of a good teacher. The teacher has reason to be proud of the work of his [illegible]. His work was brought out upon solicitation of Superintendent McElroy.

EVENING SESSION

President T. F. Ellis of Pacific university addressed an attentive though respectful audience on "Lessons from the Principles of Civil Government." He handled the subject in a most logical, independent and pleasing manner. The committee [illegible] in the favor of the various individuals and [illegible] who had given their unselfish and [illegible] aid in carrying it out with such unparalleled success, the work of the association. Then came the most enjoyable part of the programme. After Superintendent McElroy had declared the Institute adjourned sine die, he announced again the reception tendered by Governor and Mrs. Moody at their residence, whither all repaired, the Home Amusement Band of Salem leading the way. A hearty welcome and a royal reception was in waiting for them. The band took its station on the east lawn [illegible] and discoursed lively music during the evening. Fully 300 [illegible] were present, the company being composed of educational workers from abroad and citizens of Salem. Toasts were offered and responses made with the usual degree of wit and feeling. Delicious viands were served in the basement, the capacious rooms of which were handsomely decorated for the occasion. At a seasonable hour the visitors reluctantly took leave of their kind hostess and host with the universal feeling that they had been honored with a most royal reception.

Go to any drug store or druggist and get a free trial bottle Dr. King's New Discovery.

Railroad Tickets.

Tickets to all eastern points via the Northern Pacific [illegible] [illegible] and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul [illegible] can only be obtained from A. L. Maxwell, ticket agent, Ash street wharf, Portland, or from [illegible] on this coast.

W. J. Quinn, Merchant Tailor,

[illegible] Stark st. [illegible] suits of fine English and Scotch suitings. The goods are all new [illegible] too late for the season [illegible]

Silk Dressing Gowns, smoking jackets. Fireworks [illegible] at Wm. Bing & Co's, 4 Washington street.

THE HOTELS.

AT CHARLES

Mrs J [illegible]	F E Hill, Albany
J O Mer[illegible], [illegible]	D W Kamp, Waitsburg
J W Hoffman, do	J Craig & wf, Dalles
Miss B Anderson, [illegible]	I N Lafferty, Kalama
R D [illegible], Vancouver	C M Smith, Carlton
D J [illegible], Lafayette	[illegible] Dalles
[illegible] H Thurston, Eugene	G T Hersberg, Medford
N I Larsen, Columbia City	Mrs O W R [illegible], Ashland
Miss L Lyons, [illegible]	Mrs Mengas, Jacksonville
F B Wharton, St Helens	Mrs Morton, do
Wm Dar[illegible], Oak Point	W Emanuel, Astoria
J W Scoover & wf, Fairview	C A Fuller & wf, Fairview
E S Risdall, W T	J D Kelly, [illegible]
W J Wrigley, Jacksonville	G Anderson, Dalles
Miss Moody, Victoria	H McManus, Marysville
J J [illegible], do	S G White, Seattle
Mrs Williamson, Forest Grove	D J Corker, Lafayette
O G Abbott, Dalles	F M Gunnerell, Woodburn
A F Smith, Canyonville	O G Low & wf, [illegible]
H B [illegible], Oak Point	Mrs Lassenberg, do
H C [illegible], Gilroy, Cal	F Forey, do
E Loper, do	Miss D Forey, do
[illegible] Albany	D I Harbidge, do
Miss H J [illegible], [illegible]	J F Smithton, Dixie
J F D [illegible], Light	[illegible] B Burch, do
[illegible] Cal	J Vallum, do
B B [illegible] & 2 ldrs, Little	H W Willson, Dixie
[illegible] Ca	R S Taylor & wf, [illegible]
	Miss A Case, [illegible]

MINNESOTA HOTEL

Lattri [illegible]	Mrs S Post & [illegible], Tacoma
W H [illegible], St Louis	Sam [illegible], do
H H Chapin, [illegible]	[illegible], do
Miss [illegible]	W A Bradley & wf, St Paul
[illegible]	G M Freeman, [illegible]
W W [illegible]	M Wallace & nurse, [illegible]
[illegible]	D Bishop, Virginia
W S [illegible], Walla Walla	A Baker, [illegible]
J [illegible] West, do	Jas Bowers, McMinnville
J B [illegible], do	W B [illegible], do
W I [illegible]	I B Dallas, W Virginia
L M [illegible], do	W Barry, do
[illegible] Dalles	

ESMOND

F Wi[illegible], Vancouver	I J Core, Victoria
F Brooks	Mrs Moody, do
F Osborg	H Walling, Oswego
[illegible]	Mrs N Fisher, Jacksonville
J Pope, U S A	Miss Ida Fisher, do
J F Kennedy, San Franc	Miss Burtt, do
J C Goodnight, [illegible]	J a Dunning, For Grove
H Miller, do	J W Kamp & wf, Waitsburg
Mrs [illegible], Corvallis	F Berry & wf, New York
D Vanwendt, Westport	D Dunbar, Cincinnati
[illegible], Cleveland	J Harrold, do
F W Winter & fam, St Paul	S G Prael & wf, Olympia
Harry Underhill, Detroit	

QUIMBY HOUSE

C H Ito[illegible], Coles circus	A J Foster, Corvallis
Wm Dell, do	F D Lewis, do
W Laird, do	C M Bradshaw, Pt Townsd
A W [illegible] & wf, [illegible]	B Lott, do
H C Chapin, Colorado	S I Sl[illegible], Chicago
D Durann & w, Oregon	G W Oliver, S F
J W Day, Minneapolis	H O Moss & w, Ashland
T M Murphy, do	G P Miller, Coles circus
W R Rice, Yamhill	Tom Smith, do
G W Manning, Boston	Jas Beelman, do
P Yanner, Pendleton	C F Lewis, do
Mrs Pindi & son, Bradford Pa	W A Barnet, do
W E Jacksons & wf, [illegible]	H L [illegible], do
G J Hamlin, St Paul	M W Day, do
G W Oline, Corvallis	R S Wirer, do
G H Carter, do	W O Hitchcock, Forest
Mrs H Gierler, do	Mr Hurrer & W, Albany
G N Pam[illegible], do	D L Ayres, O R & N
O F Smith, do	J A Walker, do
J McFadden, [illegible]	W B Ferry, do
W C Anderson, Minneap	J G Whitley, Walla Walla
J H Good, W T [illegible]	J H Barnard, Oregon City
M J Rogers, do	C H Dixon, do
L Fountain, Dayton, O	J W Morris, do
Dr O W [illegible], Salem	F E Schuyler, do
S F Wren, O & C R R	W D Bell, do
J H Kittes, do	C H Brown, do
John [illegible], The Dalles	

CITY NOTICES.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Go to Keith's for oysters.

[illegible]

Eastern oysters every steamer at Keith's.

[illegible]

[illegible] C [illegible]

Ferguson [illegible] headquarters, No. 80 Stark street. Every man an artist.

Buy your candies at Staples', cor. Fourth and Morrison. Fresh candy every day.

Orders from the country city or mail receive prompt attention at John A. Child & Co's drug store, corner Morrison and Second streets.

Choice brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the Cosmopolitan, corner First and Alder.

[illegible] is happy unless she has her sewing machine [illegible] at Harbey's, 82 Morrison st.

[illegible] music parlors, cor Second and Washington streets. Lessons given during vacation.

Go to W. P. Berger, the sign and ornamental painter, 46 Morrison. Best work in the city at reasonable rates.

For a fine cigar call on John Finnen, First and Oak. All the smokers articles. Flor [illegible] walking canes.

For Salt Rheum, Burns, Bruises, etc., use Pikel's Centennial Salve. Child & Co. agent, corner Morrison and Second streets.

Snowflake gives the complexion the delicate bloom and glow of youth, and the natural appearance imparted renders it impossible to detect its use. Fifty cents a bottle. J. A. Child & Co. druggists.

GARRISON'S SEWING MACHINE STORE, 167 Third street, Portland, Or.—General agent for the two favorites, the White and Household; dealer in all standard sewing machines, oil, needles, attachments and genuine parts. Machines repaired and warranted.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—[illegible] Myers wishes to inform [illegible] that he has removed to [illegible] Alder st. where he will be pleased to see all of his old [illegible] a full stock of [illegible] watches, [illegible] and jewelry at [illegible] Alder street, between First and [illegible].

BUSINESS ITEMS.

A FINE HAIR DRESSING

Cocoaine [illegible] is the only preparation that is a sure [illegible] for the eradication of [illegible] dandruff.

The superiority of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength.

Pond's Extract, the People's Remedy. It not only affords immediate relief from pain but is a permanent cure for many disorders.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

For 50 years the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam of Cutler Bros. & Co. [illegible] has stood unrivalled for Colds and Consumption.

Warehouse Trucks.

At [illegible] and carriage shop, 82-84 Salmon st.

Sweet Cider and Champagne Cider.

Go to M[illegible] 4[illegible] First st., near Ash.

Brass Band Instruments.

Largest stock and lowest prices at Sinsheimer's.

Trunks at Harris & Co's.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE,

[illegible] Oysters served in every style.

CHURCH NOTICES.

St. Matthew's chapel, corner First and Carruthers streets (Episcopal mission)—Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 7 [illegible] P. M. Seats free.

South Portland Mission chapel—There will be religious services at 7:30 P. M. Rev. T. L. Eliot officiating. The public of the vicinity is especially invited.

First Christian church—Services will be conducted by the former pastor, Bruce Wolverton. Subject 11 A. M. "The Lies of the Infidel." 7:45 P. M. "Reform." Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. All made welcome.

First Presbyterian church, corner of Third and Washington streets—A. L. Lindsley, pastor. Services morning and evening. Address to young people in the evening. "Stand by your Colors!" Strangers cordially welcomed and seats for all comers.

Plymouth Congregational church, corner Fourteenth and E streets—Communion service at 11:45 A. M. Sabbath school after morning service. Evening service at 7:45 prompt. Preaching by Rev. G. H. [illegible], acting pastor. You will be welcomed.

Taylor Street M. E. Church—Rev. Geo. W. Izer pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. A. C. Fairchild. Sacrament and reception of members. Preaching at 7:45 P. M. by the pastor. Subject "Celestial Students, a Celestial Theme." The public is invited.

Calvary Presbyterian church, Durand music hall, corner First and Clay streets—Rev. Wm. R. Stevenson pastor. Services at 11 A. M. Sabbath school at 12:[illegible] P. M. In connection with the morning services there will be the ordination and installation of the elders elect.

First German Evangelical church, corner Eighth and [illegible] streets.—Services Sunday [illegible] at 11 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. Bollack, residence 191 [illegible] street. Sunday school at [illegible] A. M. The public is cordially invited to attend these meetings.

First Congregational church, corner Second and Jefferson streets—Services to morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Dr. Frederic L. Marvin. At the morning service the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be celebrated. The subject of Dr. Marvin's sermon in the evening will be "Our Heavenly Father." Sunday school and pastor's class at 12:[illegible] M.

Unitarian church, corner Seventh and Yamhill streets. T. L. Eliot minister—Morning service at 11. The sermon will be addressed especially to children of the Sunday school and others who are invited with parents to form part of the congregation. Singing by the children from the Sunnyside. The evening service is omitted.

Christadelphians—Meeting over Prentice's music store, First between Stark and Washington streets, room No. [illegible]. Lecture at 11 A. M. by A. Bosshall. Subject: "A refutation of Elder Waggoner's cowardly boast [illegible] in the tent last Sunday of 'Jewish restoration' in opposition to many scripture declarations." Free; no collection.

First Baptist Church, corner Fourth and Alder—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry pastor. Preaching services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject: "The symbolism of the Sacrament." Communion and reception of members. Evening—"The City of Destruction," the first in a series on "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress." The public invited; strangers welcome.

Young Men's Christian Association rooms, First street, between Alder and Washington—Services Sunday morning bible study for young men from 9:30 to 10:30. The afternoon gospel meeting will be conducted by Mr. [illegible] G. Coleman. Subject: "Sorrowful hearts made glad." The rooms are open daily (Sundays excepted) from 8:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to visit the rooms of the association.

TO CONTEST LEGISLATIVE SEAT.

Lafayette Register

Hon. Lee Laughlin has served on Hon. C. H. Burch the following notice of intention to contest his election to the state senate:

To Hon. C. H. Burch,—You are hereby notified that I will contest your election as state senator from Yamhill county, state of Oregon, before the senate of said state at the next meeting thereof, upon the following grounds, to wit:

Illegal and fraudulent votes cast for you at the late election held June 2d, 1884, by which you claim to be elected, by the following persons, viz:

O. W. Olson, J. Jones, and Duncan Ross, the said named persons being at the time they voted for you for state senator aliens and not entitled to vote at any election in this state, and John Monroe, William Monroe, Joseph Harrington, C. Bryan, George Potter, Fatajas Thomas, F. Multher, J. C. Patterson, A. I. Miller, L. P. Bower and F. P. Asbury, for the reason that at the time said last named persons voted for you at said election they were non residents of this county and were not entitled to vote for you at said election.

"And I will also contest your election and your right to a seat in said senate on the grounds that other illegal votes were cast for you at said election besides the ones above named, and for the reason that your election was secured by said illegal votes.

"And I will also contest your election on the grounds and for the reason that there was one vote cast for me at said election for state senator in the precinct of East Chehalem, in said county and state, which the judges of election refused to count for me, but threw it out and said vote was never counted for me by said judges in the canvass of said vote.

"And you are hereby notified that I claim to have been legally elected state senator from Yamhill county at said election instead of you and that I will appear and claim my seat as such senator at the next session thereof for the reasons above set forth and for the reason that I received more legal votes and a majority over you for said office."

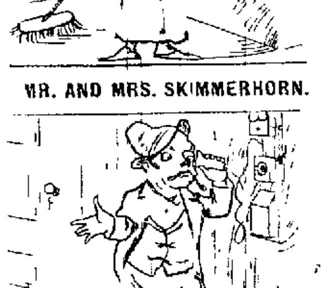
Oregon City Courier: On Wednesday a woman with a child in her arms, one of a party of emigrants, was driving down the hill at Deep Creek in a buggy, when the horse ran away. She was thrown out and on her child and the buggy passed over her, breaking, it is said, both of her arms and legs. The baby [illegible] was severely injured.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S
ORIENTAL CREAM
or Magical Beautifier

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin.
No other Cosmetic will do it.

Removes Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Moth Patches, Rash, Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 30 years, and is so harmless we taste it, to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. C. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton, a patient: "As you ladies must use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. Mme. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 48 Bond St., N. Y. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Europe. Beware of base imitations. $1000 reward for arrest and proof of any one selling same.

MR. AND MRS. SKIMMERHORN.



DING-A-LING-A-LING!

MRS. S.—Husband, did you hear the news?
MR. S.—Not what is it?
MRS. S.—Why Kohn & Steinbach are selling their entire stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing at SEVENTY FIVE CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and I think we better take advantage of this great CLEARANCE SALE. The boys must have Clothes and now is the time to buy them.
MR. S.—All right, wife. Just as you say. "A dollar saved is a dollar made." I will meet you at their store, 101 First st., at 10 o'clock.
MRS. S.—All right; good-by.

THIS IS
No common-place advertisement.
We mean what we advertise—our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing

75 CTS. ON THE DOLLAR.

Call on us and you will be convinced that our stock is the most complete in this city, and we have everything in Clothing, Hats, etc., to fit a 4-year-old boy or a man as large as they make 'em.

KOHN & STEINBACH,
SUCCESSORS TO
J. KUHN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER
Cor First & Morrison Sts.

Sick headache, habitual costiveness, pains in back and limbs, loss of appetite, bad breath and taste in the mouth, &c., entirely cured by the use of
OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER
PFUNDER'S
KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St., Portland, Or.
Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER WARE,
CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, ETC.
Watch Repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order.
Orders from the interior carefully and promptly attended to.
Goods expressed on application.

IT BEATS THE CIRCUS
A Dissolution Sale
NOW IN PROGRESS AT
E. WINEBURGH & CO'S
$30,000 Must be Raised.
STOCK COMPRISES
Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery,
Boots, Shoes, Fancy Goods, etc.

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS	$1 00
MEN'S CASSIMERE SUITS	7 50
36-inch SHEETING, BLEACHED	6
NEW PLAID DRESS GOODS	8
MEN'S WOOL HATS	75
ALL OTHER GOODS AWAY DOWN.	

Sale Commences June 30th.
126 and 128 First St.
NEAR WASHINGTON.

"A Powerful Lung"

Place a can, top down, on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell—AMMONIA. This the test for ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ADVERTISED
"ABSOLUTELY PURE"
CONTAINS AMMONIA.

PROF. H. W. SCHEFFER
SPEAKS:
"Scientifically Prepared."
"PURE MATERIALS,"
"Its Excellence"
"Not Endangered"
"By Ammonia!"

Office of Prof. H. W. SCHEFFER, Chemist, St. Louis, May 22, 1884.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Chicago, Ill.:
Gentlemen: All examinations which I have made of DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER have had but one result, to-wit: That it is scientifically compounded from pure materials, and yields the largest amount of Carbonic Acid Gas that can possibly be produced by such compounds. It requires, therefore, NOT ONLY no addition of any material like AMMONIA to increase its qualities as a Baking Powder, but such addition would actually ENDANGER ITS EXCELLENCE.
Respectfully, H. W. SCHEFFER.

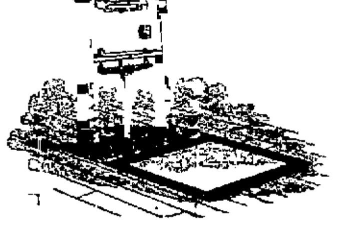
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.
In a million of homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test,
THE TEST OF THE OVEN.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

SMOKE
VAQUEROS!
The Best Domestic
CIGAR
In the Market.
A. Weiler & Co.
First & Alder
MANUFACTURERS

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE SAMPLE LOT OF
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
In short pieces from three to five yards in cheap and fine qualities, at
PRICES WAY DOWN,
AT
B. Hartman & Co.
Corner Washington and Third.

LOVELL'S, KNICKERBOCKER,
MUNRO'S, TRANSATLANTIC,
FRANKLIN SQUARE,
DEUTSCHE LIBRARY,
AND OTHER
Summer Reading Novels,
AT
EDWARD DEKUM & CO'S,
Booksellers and Stationers,
COUNCIL BUILDING.

FAIRBANKS'



STANDARD,
FOR WAREHOUSE AND FARM USE,
GRAIN AND STORE TRUCKS.
Write for Price List.
L. H. PARKER, Agent,
26 North Front St., Portland.

Established 1860.
WALTER BROS.
No. 85 First St., Union Block.
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers of
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Etc.
The best assortment in either of the above lines in the city. Prices the very lowest.
WALTER BROS., 85 First st.

SURPRISE SALE.
The New York Jewelry Company will continue their Surprise Sale throughout this week. Call and see for yourself. Every article One Dollar.
NEW YORK JEWELRY CO.,
No. 107 First St., Portland, Or.

San Juan Lime.
—USE—
LANGDON LIME,
Manufactured by San Juan Archipelago Lime Co.
The Best and Newest in the Market. Every barrel guaranteed. Call on us for quotations before buying.
TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
N. E. corner Front and Ash sts.

DON'T BUY A CHAMBER SUIT
Until you have examined the LATEST IMPORTATION from Grand Rapids, Mich., now on sale at BIRMINGHAM'S, 244 and 246 First st. These goods are in walnut, ash and cherry. For beauty of design and smoothness of finish are far ahead of anything manufactured here, and can be bought as cheap.

JOHN B. GOUGH DRINKS
Soda Water, Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale and Cider, Wilhoit Apollinaris and Congress Waters.
REFRESHING SUMMER BEVERAGES,
SUPPLIED BY
NORTHRUP & STURGIS,
Portland Soda Works,
146 FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OR.

Barnes' Patent Foot & Steam Power Scroll Saws, Circular Saws, Mortisers, Lathes, Tenoners, Formers, etc.
OSBORN & ALEXANDER, Sole Agents, 628 Market st., San Francisco.
Mechanics' Tools, Hardware and Machinery. Catalogues of all our goods sent FREE on application.

Dr. W. P. Smith, Diseases of Women and Children

Drink Philip Best Beer, at the Hoca, 43 Second street.

For Ice Cream, wholesale and retail, go to Sam. L. Henry, 91 Yamhill street.

The Daily Oregonian

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1884.

THE FOURTH.

(Concluded from Third Page.)

came up to the post for the first time about half past three o'clock, well bunched, but for some reason the flag did not fall, and they were obliged to come back. The trouble was explained a few minutes later when W. G. Scoggins, who had been appointed by the judges as starter, came back to the stand and said the owners of the horses had agreed upon another starter, Geo. Mizner, and he had been notified to leave. This the judges would not listen to, and one of them, Quimby, returned to the starting point with Scoggins to adjust matters. Although the horses had scored several times, they did not get off until Quimby arrived, and then there was a hubbub. The riders positively refused to start their horses if Scoggins was the starter, and one of them started to the stable. He was called back and after some more palaver the matter was compromised by appointing Capt. Sorensen.

The start was finally made with Blue Mountain Bell and Neyella close together, the former leading, and Begna slightly in the rear. The latter, instead of going off with the others, threw his head high in the air and pranced like a circus horse. The gap between him and the others was at least 150 feet before he settled down to running, and if he had been a world beater he could never have closed it. Bell and Neyella held their positions as named to the finish, the former winning easily in fifty seconds.

TROTTING RACE—FIRST HEAT.

Mile heats; best 3 in 5; 2:35 class; purse $500. First money $300, second money $150, third money $50. Entries—M. E. Ruiter names "Johnny Blue;" Dan McCarthy names "Sunset;" J. Beach names "Venita;" J. Buchtel names "Florence E;" O. Emory names "Snowflake." Before the horses were brought upon the track Florence E's owner, Buchtel, protested against Johnny Blue's trotting this race, because the entrance fee had but just been put up. However, the protest was not allowed. In the pools just before the race the horses were sold as follows: Sunset $25, Florence E $11, Venita $6, and $5 for the field, which consisted of Snowflake and Johnny Blue. At the third scoring they got the word, their positions being as follows: Venita at the pole, then Florence E., Snowflake, Johnny Blue and Sunset. At the quarter pole, which was passed in thirty-nine seconds, Florence E. had taken the lead, with Venita second, Snowflake third and Sunset fourth. In the next quarter, however, Johnny Blue came to the third place, all the horses passing Venita, and Sunset taking the second position. The half was made in 1:18½. Before the three-quarter pole was reached Florence E. broke badly, and was passed in quick succession by every horse except Venita, and on the home-stretch the positions changed to Sunset first, Johnny Blue second, Snowflake third, Florence E. fourth and Venita fifth, and so they came under the wire. Time, 2:34½.

SECOND HEAT.

On the second scoring the horses started well together, but Sunset breaking badly Florence E. took first place at the quarter pole. The California mare recovered, however, in time to pass Florence at the half. The latter also breaking was passed in turn by Johnny Blue and Snowflake, the positions so taken being held to the finish and Venita distanced. Time by quarters, 38½, 1:15, 1:54 and 2:31.

Complaint was made at the close of this heat by the driver of Florence E that the driver of Johnny Blue had thrown away the extra weight he was carrying, and upon investigation this was found to be true. Blue's driver was also found to be very drunk, and as a consequence the horse was not distanced, as the rules provide, but the driver was removed and Jay Beach put in his place.

THIRD HEAT.

Sunset, who had been taken to the stable between each heat, by permission of the judges, on account of a game leg, had a slight limp when returned to the track, but every one thought that it would wear off in the race and she still sold as favorite in the pools. Taking the lead at the start she kept it to the three quarter pole when Johnny Blue, who had got second place by Florence E's breaking, as usual, forged ahead and won the heat, Sunset second, Florence E third and Snowflake fourth. Time, by quarters, 38, 1:16, 1:54, 2:37.

FOURTH HEAT.

Interest in this heat centered upon Johnny Blue, for it was a foregone conclusion that Sunset was beaten as soon as she appeared upon the track. She limped in her right hind leg every time she stepped upon it, and it seemed almost cruel to start her. She went off with the others, however, Snowflake taking the lead and keeping it to the three quarter pole, where she was passed by Johnny Blue, who was running. Both horses ran nearly the whole of the last quarter but trotted under the wire neck and neck. The judges gave the heat to Snowflake, Johnny Blue second, Florence E third, Sunset distanced. Time by quarters, 39, 1:17½, 1:55, 2:26½.

FIFTH HEAT.

Snowflake took the lead at the start with Blue second and Florence E third. At the half mile pole Blue took the lead and so finished closely pushed, however, by Snowflake. Time by quarters, 38, 1:17, 1:56, 2:35. Florence E having won no heat in five, was according to the rules sent to the farm.

SIXTH HEAT.

Snowflake took the lead and kept it to the half mile pole, where she broke and was passed by Blue who won the heat and race in 2:35. Much credit is due to the careful and honest driving of Jay Beach, whose own horse having been distanced, won the race for another man.

SUMMARY.

Following is a summary of the race by heats, with the time of each:

Johnny Blue	2	2	1	2	1	1
Snowflake	3	3	4	1	2	2
Florence E	4	4	3	3	3	0
Sunset	1	1	2	dis		
Venita	5	dis				

Time—2:34½, 2:31, 2:37, 2:26½, 2:35, 2:35.

The same horses will trot again at City View park to-day.

THE FIREWORKS.

Brilliant and Satisfactory Exhibition in the West End by Professor Hughes.

A crowd of probably ten thousand people were assembled last night in and about the blocks bounded by Seventeenth and Eighteenth and E, F and G streets, to witness the exhibition of fireworks under the direction of Professor Hughes. The band, which was expected about 8:30, was rather late, but promptly at 9 o'clock the firing of a bomb quieted the noisy crowd and the exhibition began and moved on for the next forty five minutes without halt or accident. The first piece ignited is what is known as a vertical wheel and about eighteen inches in diameter, and was followed by a battery of Roman candles. Next came a piece called a salute, composed of a circle of colored lights and finished with loud explosions; it was a handsome sight and caused loud cheering by the crowd. The next piece was a Maltese cross composed of colored lights and a battery of Roman candles, and was followed by a brilliant piece known as electrical jets. A compound of a star and a cross was next shown and was followed by the discharge of an immense bomb, from which as many as fifty balls of colored fire exploded at a height of 150 feet or more, presenting a handsome sight. A fountain was then shown, from which the golden fire rose and fell like spray. Another battery, with wheels revolving in opposite directions, was shown and followed by bombs and a battery, while the band played the "Red, White and Blue" set the crowd to cheering. A triangle with revolving wheels next attracted attention and was followed by an amusing piece called the devil's dance; a revolving arm with a vertically revolving wheel, all raining colored fire, is as near the article as can be easily explained. The next principal piece was a Yankee windmill, composed of two large wheels of colored lights revolving one back of the other in opposite directions. The next was another star, followed by a golden shower piece concluding with a battery of stars. Loud cheering was caused by the burning of two large revolving triangles of brilliantly colored lights and raising a golden shower. One of the largest pieces followed, and was in the form of Bunker Hill monument, and at its base were shown in capital letters, composed of lights, the words "Bunker Hill," while at either side of the top burned a U. S. flag, also of colored lights. A horizontal revolving piece called a chaplet was next ignited, and was followed by firing a stationary circle of Roman candles, properly called the "Italian sun." The large final piece was 25 feet wide and 28 feet high, and represented three eagles above a beautiful framework of colored lights, and showed the words "July 4, 1884," and below, under a balance, the word "Justice." It was a magnificent piece and lasted several minutes, and was followed by the explosion of a very large mine of Roman candles, and numerous rockets and bombs. Altogether about $2000 worth of fireworks were burned, and the prompt and successful manner in which the whole exhibition moved on from beginning to end reflects great credit on Professor Hughes and his assistants.

The Excursions.

The excursion to the Multnomah falls, on the steamer Salem, under the auspices of the Ladies' Social Union of Taylor-street M. E. church yesterday was a success. The wind was rather chilling until about half-past 10, after which the day was in every sense perfect. The mountains were very distinctly seen, and the falls delighted all. No accidents or unpleasant features happened to mar the pleasure of the day, except the loss of two hats. The boat arrived at the falls at about 1:30 o'clock P. M. and left at 3. Ten gallons of ice cream were consumed, and coffee and cake were served by the ladies. About 350 were on board, and arrived at Morrison street wharf at about 6:30.

The family excursion and picnic to Multnomah falls and the Cascades, on the steamer Lurline, was patronized by about 150 persons. This boat left Alder street wharf at 9 o'clock, but reached the falls a few moments in advance of the Salem, which left half an hour earlier. After making a short stay at the falls, they proceeded up the Columbia to the Cascades, and returning, reached this city at about 7:30. Both excursions were in every sense a success and heartily enjoyed.

THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

At Oregon City.

OREGON CITY, July 4.

At 5 o'clock A. M. a salute of guns was fired. The children who rode in the liberty car met at the parlors of the City house at 10 A. M. Fountain Hose Company and Columbia Hook and Ladder Company marched to the Odd Fellows' hall and escorted Meade Post to the Cataract Hose Company, preceded by the brass band. The procession then formed in the following order:

Grand Marshal, G. A. Harding; aids, Hon. J. T. Apperson, Julius Logus.
Oregon City Brass Band.
Meade Post No. 2, G. A. R.
Liberty car containing Goddess of Liberty, Fortitude, Justice, Wisdom, Plenty, Army and Navy and the forty-eight States and Territories.
Oregon City Fire Department.
Officers of the Day, President, Orator, Reader and Chaplain.
Mayor and City Council,
Federal, State and County Officials,
Citizens on foot,
Citizens in carriages,
Citizens on horseback.

And marched down Main street to Tenth; thence up Main street to the foot of Falls City park steps; thence up the steps to the park, where the following exercises took place:

"Hail Columbia," by the choir.
Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Rockwood.
Song, "Red, White and Blue," by the children of the liberty car.
Declaration of Independence, H. L. Kelly.
"Star Spangled Banner," solo and chorus.

MR. BLOOMFIELD'S ADDRESS.

Hon. N. H. Bloomfield of Vancouver was then introduced, and spoke in substance as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is well, amid the strife and preoccupation of daily life, that there is at least one day of the year when the people of a great nation can meet on one common ground, casting aside, if not forgetting, differences, discord, personal and political conflicts, uniting as citizens in the commemoration of an event in which all feel an equal share and equal cause for rejoicing, meeting to perpetuate and freshen the recollections of those events in the history of our government which have given birth to a great nation and shed imperishable honor upon the American name. Burying all distinctions, we approach with bared head and reverential tread a mossy grave in history's limitless cemetery and stand in reverential silence beside a tablet of stone, upon which are engraved the names and deeds of our illustrious forefathers. Upon it I read the names of the immortal signers of the declaration of independence of the United States. I look again and I see the names of the valiant generals who led; I read the names of the thousands of noble men who followed them into battle. I look again and I see another name—"Washington, the father of his country." Ah! my fellow-citizens, as we stand and ponder, every name being a history in itself, what holy thoughts should possess us, and what grateful hearts should fill our breasts as after this day's commune with holy things we separate again to pursue the divergent paths of daily life. We have met in this beautiful spot. We are not alone, thousands of meetings such as this throughout this vast continent are in action, with us and we with them are fifty millions of people; millions of hearts beat with increased fervor; millions of voices shout to heaven in unison with ours; each face wears a new look, each eye flashes with patriotic ardor as it discerns the old flag, its brilliant stars and its stripes, fluttering overhead, a cry rises to the lips—we feel the heart in the throat—and millions of voices cheer the old flag once, twice, and cheer it again. Ah, my fellow-citizens, such feeling, such vent to emotion, does one good. It relieves us, it inspires us, it casts out the devil, as it were, and makes one feel like a god. But if we meet under that glorious emblem of nationality with only hurrahs to be forgotten to-morrow, if we partake of this feast of the soul to-day only to awake to-morrow with the usual dyspepsia, we have done ourselves no good in feasting. If we meet learning no lesson, or if the lesson be already learned, adding no strength to it, offering up no fresh vow, making no new earnest resolution for our future and better guidance and conduct as citizens, we fail in the true, or what should be, the true spirit of the day. A writer has said that he called the French revolution the crisis of modern reconstruction.

"When France, in wrath, her giant limbs upreared,
And with that oath, which smote air, earth and sea,
Stamped her strong foot and said she would be free,"

By what process of reasoning, except a strained syllogism, I am unable to understand; for in it was infidelity, atheism, blasphemy, anarchy, riot, rapine and cruelty; the guillotine spared not the pure, the noble the innocent more than the depraved. France was deluged with blood. Was this revolution—"the reign of terror"—one of construction rather than destruction? But look you on the American revolution, and how different is the picture! how vast and constructive the result! God looked on and approved, angels hovered o'er; to God they looked in God they trusted; they fought for their own and their children's children's freedom, but more, they fought for all mankind, and in the cause of oppressed humanity, in whatever form, and wheresoever it might be; they fought for right against wrong, for civilization against barbarism, for the right to be men and not slaves, to be free and not bound; fought for the right of all the race as one common brotherhood; fought for the right, inherent in the American born and adopted citizen of this republic, to help make all that is possible to be made out of the states, which shall count for good government, wise laws, social and political purity and lay the foundation broad and deep upon which to rest the feet of the coming race. * * * But a short time since a grateful nation met in solemn observance of memorial day; I regret to observe a tendency to displace the 4th day of July; it should not be. All honor to the loyal men who saved the Union, but we should not forget those who gave us that nation to save. God forbid that even to the end of time future generations should prove ungrateful, should fail to observe the day; never that this nation shall seem to the world unmindful of the obligation, may time never teach us forgetfulness! These celebrations are good educators, they impress the coming generation with a spirit of patriotism, rekindle the fire in men's hearts—a national new year, when new resolutions are made; a national Sabbath, when the duties of citizenship, faults in government, our shortcomings as citizens, are the texts of the day's sermon. We revive and keep before the youth of the country—in whom is the hope and safety of our institutions in the future—the events and deeds which cluster around the 4th day of July. * * * * * * * The establishment of the independence of the United States of America marked an epoch, not only in our own, but in the history of the civilized world. Shall we preserve, shall we guard the heritage bequeathed us? If so, like a careful mariner, we should often stop and take our bearings, considering where we are drifting, mark the rocks and the shoals before us. We are heirs to an incomparable country, broad in extent, incomparable in constitution, granting and affording greater political privileges, instituted theoretically "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people," and practically to bring the agencies by which the power is exercised as near as possible to the subject upon which the power is to operate. The divine right of suffrage—the ballot—is the citadel of our liberty; it is the great observatory from which the citizen must view the nation and the government; the range of his vision must depend upon the elevation of his view. Destroy the right of suffrage, or pervert the pure means by which it operates, and you have demolished the structure. This right, it must be remembered, when applied to one's self, is absolute, but when exercised it is also relative, and as affecting the community, becomes a duty—a duty that in this, a presidential election year, must carefully be performed. If any principle is to be maintained, any political evil to be condemned, it is done—it must be done—by the people, under our constitution, at the polls. As the citizen is so is his government. It requires moral courage to vote right. He who knowingly abuses the privilege is an ingrate and a malefactor; he who sells it for money or whisky, a criminal, and he who carelessly casts it, not solemnly considering its effects for good or ill upon the whole community, regardless of prejudices and passion, is no less a wrong doer. In short, he who values it not as a priceless jewel should not be permitted to possess it; and yet, in practical politics, how little there is of individuality in the masses. Look into our large cities, for instance New York, where Tammany and Irving halls, so-called, hold control, and indeed it would seem, own thousands of votes, carried at will to one or the other party, or to one of the other candidates; thousands of voters herded and run in like sheep for at $2.00 a head! It is appalling when we consider it,—the "riff raff" of the large cities control the cities, and the cities usually the state, and possibly one state, in a presidential election, the union; and thus it is plain that "all is not gold that glitters," that with this divine right, as practically exercised, there is danger, danger which may not at this moment be imminent, but unless properly guarded will become so and will eat into the very foundation of the structure; but when these evils are spoken of, you will often hear intelligent, thinking men denounce demagogues, as they call them, as the source of all the evil, and seem content in that, with having thus done all that devolves upon them to do. But the evil is deeper than this—it must be remembered that demagogues and political tradesmen are but the legitimate product, like weeds of a rich soil;—that demagogues would decrease and disappear, as extremely unprofitable, if there were not the pliable material to be worked upon back in the masses, back further, to the vices and ignorance of the masses, and principally in indiscriminate elective franchise is the evil to a great extent. The naturalization frauds in all the large cities, noticeably in New York, is enough to convince one of this.

Here the speaker gave statistics on the subject and then proceeded: In fourteen states an alien is allowed to vote for members of the state legislature, and consequently for members of congress, after he declares his intention to become naturalized, though he has never and may never apply for citizenship; and after having exercised and partaken with us in our birthright, may return to his native land and be found in the army of that nation at war with ours. This is all wrong; the elective franchise should not be conferred upon any man except upon the most carefully devised tests; no man should be permitted to vote until he has attained full citizenship. Five years' residence is a short time within which to eradicate the evils of monarchical forms in the education and hearts of men, within which to test his attachment to the government of the United States. Declaration of mere intention with six months' residence, as in Washington territory, and one year's residence, as in Oregon, is anomalous and ridiculous. No country on the civilized globe is as liberal as this. It offers to every alien who may seek its shores a home, a farm provided he will live on it and cultivate it; grants him protection and equal rights before the law, greater, indeed, than his native land had afforded him, and for a time, until he has learned to value it and learned how to protect and preserve it, its priceless jewel, the ballot, should be withheld. I am led to the belief that the dangers of indiscriminate suffrage cannot be underestimated and may become if not "the rock upon which we split," at least, to use a homely expression, the rock upon which we shall be continually "stubbing our toe." Not the least of the great questions of the day, to my mind, is, not only what principles shall prevail, but the means by which they shall be propelled and advanced; and as one of the safeguards, in my view of the matter, no state or territory should be without a registration law of the strictest character. I cannot too strongly denounce the practice of pardoning a penitentiary convict a few days before his term expired, for the express purpose of restoring him to citizenship and thus make one more vote, as though this country was suffering for want of votes. Make men feel the consequence of crime. If you would decrease it; let him who defies the law lose his vote, lose citizenship, let the badge of citizenship be the forfeit, the penalty for crime. It is a disgrace to any pure government whereas all men at the polls count equally and in but one voice, one vote, that a convicted perjurer, murderer, burglar or thief should count as much at the ballot box as the best citizen. Be he alien or native, after sentence for felony he should be put upon at least five years' probation in which to reform and reinstate himself by good conduct to citizenship. I observe, however, fellow citizens, by the late election returns, that a majority in Oregon are extremely careful about granting suffrage, for before me I behold an old lady whose gray hairs shadow her venerable brow. She perhaps came across the plains forty years ago, endured the hardships and incurred the dangers of a six months' journey; braved the perils of pioneer life in settling and opening up the new great state of Oregon. Her sons grace the pulpit, the bench, the bar, the legislative halls, or represent the commercial interests of the state. She doubtless is religious, conscientious and intelligent, and has the love and respect of all who know her; but she cannot vote, while the riff raff of the city, any 21 year old hoodlum or thief, any depraved and vicious sot, is constituted a sovereign voter of the land and votes (for $2.50 a glass of whisky) on election day with the best of men, and as early and as often as the election judges and the minions of the law will permit him. Pardon, the assertion; you need not be told that I believe in the justice and principle of woman suffrage, and I doubt not that the time will yet be when her vote throughout the United States will not only be conceded, but, indeed, will be a necessary reinforcement of the better classes at the polls against the venal, the ignorant and the vicious. * * * But there are other evils which portend difficulty in the future besides those which arise at the polls. There are forces at war which necessitate the attention of the American people, and which will become among our difficult problems. It must watch with careful eye the growth of vast money power, allied corporations, electing senators, controlling congress, executive and judicial, legislatures, and which law makers legislate in favor of the few and, preventing unfavorable rules. * * * [illegible] * * * the great danger, a question of the hour. [illegible] to land hunger, naturally detesting [illegible] and jealousy of monopolies and large capital, [illegible] naturally at war with capital and commercial qualities; it looks upon capital as [illegible] upon aristocracies and dynasties—[illegible] dynamite and infernal machines—the secret scheme of monopolies made the masses cause to them just resentment which, now latent and without system, will, I fear, crystallize into organization and combine, and its power, with but the spark to ignite it. * * *

He then the speaker gave some instances of monopolies and national monopoly corruptions, [illegible] which the minimum prices of manufactured goods are established; also instanced a combination of prices of school books, etc., etc., and ending with the "national coffin association," which held its convention in Chicago last year to regulate the prices of shrouds and coffins. He continued:

Among other causes which may increase the difficulties and foster the conflict is the profligate waste of the public domain in favor of grants of millions of acres of land to corporations. It was with too lavish a hand, if ever justifiable or necessary at all, and every acre of land not already earned, or about to be earned, in good faith in conformity with their charters, should be forfeited and opened for settlement. I have said that one of the greatest boons this country is able to offer to all who seek its shores, is a home, a farm, but how long think you will there be public domain? English lords and capitalists alone own—I have seen it variously stated—from seventy five to one hundred and fifty millions of acres of land in the United States. This, with the millions still locked up in corporations, is food for thought. Shall we have the landlord and tenant difficulties of oppressed Ireland reenacted by English lords on American soil? * * *

And now I am done with forebodings. Much of what I have endeavored to portray does not, 'tis true, presently and intimately press upon us here in this western coast. This continent is the vast theater; the people the players; the stage is in the East; we placidly view the play of life from our place in the auditorium. I should much have preferred, had I consulted my own pleasure, to have dwelt principally upon matters more peculiarly relating to the great Northwest and its future, but I have deemed upon this national day a broader vision more appropriate. I fancy I hear some one say: "Where, with all the shades, are the beautiful outlines of the national picture which we are here gathered to-day to gaze and feast the soul upon?" I answer: "Tis not all shade; I believe that the clouds but for the moment obscure a clearer view of the mountain; the clouds obscure for the moment the brilliant sun—clouds there are but behind them remains the mighty peak, behind them is the sun as radiant as ever." Think not that I doubt the vitality of this government, that it will overcome all difficulties. This republic was not destined to perish and go down in history with other republics. My faith is in the patriotism, whenever put to the test, and in the devotion of the people to their government. We do not, as do European powers, maintain large standing armies as a menace to neighboring rivals and to subjects, who pay for the gorgeous appendages of military power and despotism. But we have an army greater far than any of them—an army of fifty million hearts beating with love for this country; millions of men ever ready with their life's blood to defend it against foes without and foes within. It passed through one of the fiercest, bloody contests in the history of the world. It shattered slavery's chain from off four millions of men; it shot secession to death on many a hard fought battle field. The world was made to realize that this republic lived and will live through the protecting love and devotion of those—alien as well as native—who people it. In peace as well as in war they have manifested this never dying devotion; for one of its greatest victories, if not the greatest, was accomplished in peace and not on the literal field of battle. The reconstruction of this country, after four years of bitter war, was the grandest achievement of ancient or modern times. The work of reconstruction is not complete; it must ever keep pace with time and change. The people of this republic are the artists who shall trace upon history's canvas the picture of its destiny—they shall hang it in the world's gallery, there to remain, challenging the admiration and envy of the civilized world—

"Until heaven's last thunder
Shall shake the world below."

The procession was stopped once by the liberty car coming in contact with the telegraph wire. After all had partaken of a basket dinner, the young people enjoyed a social dance. The liberty car was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers. The young ladies who represented the general government filled their positions with dignity and grace, and the forty-eight little girls seemed to take pleasure in their ride. Over 500 people were in the park during the day. There were no accidents so far as known.

At Salem.

SALEM, July 4.

The booming of cannon over on Gaelty hill ushered in the day at Salem and the crowd commenced collecting at an early hour, desirous of participating in the now famous picnics annually given under the auspices of the printers of this city. The parade was formed at 10 o'clock A. M. in the following order.

Grand Marshal, Colonel I. S. Scott.
Aids Captain J. J. Briggs, Major J. R. Herren and John W. Minto.
National Colors.
Home Amusement Club Band.
Officers of the Day, in carriages, as follows: President of the Day, Major Frank B Dodekin; Orator, Hon. C. B. Carlisle; Reader of the Declaration of Independence, L. M. Waite; Chaplain, Rev. P. S. Knight.
Sedgwick Post No 10, G. A. R.
Central Lodge No 18, K. of P.
Capital Engine Company No. 1.
Tiger Engine Company No. 2.
Salem Engine Company, No. 3.
The Printers and visiting members of the craft.
Citizens in carriages and on foot.

LINE OF MARCH.

Down State street to Commercial, down Commercial to Marion square, where the following was the

ORDER OF EXERCISES

Music by the H. A. C. band.
Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. P. S. Knight.
Vocal music.
Opening remarks by the president of the day.
Reading of the Declaration of Independence by E. M. Waite, Esq.
Oration, by Hon. C. B. Carlisle.
Vocal music.
Music by the band.
Contests for prizes.

At Forest Grove.

FOREST GROVE, July 4.

The celebration now in progress has been most eagerly awaited. At an early hour the people from the country commenced pouring in from every direction, and a greater enthusiasm on a similar occasion is not often manifest. The fact is the people were fully ripe for a grand demonstration, and that is just what they are having. The village is literally alive with a patriotic multitude.

At 10 o'clock the procession took up its line of march, forming at Vert's hall, and marched to Rider's grove. The Forest Grove band headed the procession, then came the liberty car, containing thirty-eight beautiful little misses representing the different states. The Goddess of Liberty was represented by Miss Louise Burlingame, and with becoming dignity did she fill her station.

The exercises were of an unusually interesting character. The marshal of the day, Mr. L. Branson, read a telegram from the orator, Prof. Mathison, stating that he was very sorry to disappoint, but that he was sick and could not come. This apparent hitch in the programme worked no inconvenience whatever, as impromptu speeches were not wanting, and everything went merry as a marriage bell. The vocal music by a chorus of fifty voices was truly inspiring. The short speeches were all in splendid taste, each speaker being greeted with a round of applause. The children of the Indian school are all on the grounds, and manifest a becoming interest in the celebration. We of Forest Grove and of Washington county are having a gala day this day. Nothing has happened thus far to mar in the least the enjoyment of the assembled company. At this moment happiness reigns supreme, for everybody is eating a prepared lunch. This afternoon there will be a variety of amusements, the band and the glee club to furnish an occasional piece of music. When the day is over the people will all go home, with their brightest anticipations most happily realized.

At McMinnville.

MCMINNVILLE, July 4.—Independence day was observed here in splendid style, surpassing all former occasions. The town was full of people last night. Chinese bombs, rockets and cheering by the crowds on the streets were kept up until a late hour. This morning immense lines of carriages came in from all directions, until at noon 5000 people had gathered. The procession was formed at 10 A. M., by H. H. Cook, grand marshal, and aids. The line consisted of two brass bands, Columbia on horseback, four presidents, liberty car, fire companies of [illegible], Forest Grove [illegible] and citizens on horseback and in carriages. The entire procession was about one mile in length. Hon. J. F. Watson, United States district attorney, delivered the oration. Judge [illegible] read the Declaration. Hon. Henry Warren presided. The ladies of McMinnville presented Custer post [illegible] with a splendid and costly banner. The stands at Lady's [illegible] throughout were elaborately decorated with evergreens and bunting, far more expensive than ever before.

In the afternoon the crowd was entertained by sack races, hurdle races, [illegible] and [illegible]. Many remained to witness the display of fireworks in the evening.

At North Yamhill the day was observed by an old fashioned barbecue. About 1800 pounds of meat were cooked. There was a large crowd.

Newberg also had an excellent celebration. It seems that all the people in the country have turned out to celebrate and many came from adjoining counties. The day passed without accident.

At Roseburg.

ROSEBURG, July 4.—[Special.] The celebration of our national birthday passed off pleasantly, and is considered one of the most pleasant ever held here. The attendance was simply immense. Cars from both north and south were crowded. [illegible] the 21 [illegible] Hon. D. S. K. Buick was [illegible] H. C. Sexton grand marshal, E. P. Walsh reader and Hon. A. C. Jones orator. The oration was one of the best ever delivered here. The afternoon was spent in witnessing horse races. Some [illegible] horses were entered and much interest was manifested in the result. Circus was largely attended, as both morning and evening performances. Fully 10,000 people attended here to-day.

M. Gounod on Blindness.

If I had to choose (says M. Gounod) one of these two fearful calamities, deafness or blindness, I do not think that I should hesitate an instant. The deaf are generally said to be less cheerful than the blind; but notwithstanding that, and notwithstanding the fact that loss of hearing would cut me off in regard to that which has always been the source of my very keenest and deepest feeling, I mean music—yes, between being deaf and never again seeing anything one loves, there is, to my mind, so vast a gulf as to make that one [illegible] sufficient to decide the question. [illegible] * * * [illegible]. A thousand times rather, then, be deaf than blind.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs and Throat troubles. Sold only in boxes.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Arrived—Sh Tergalin, Port Blakeley; schr Norway, Umpqua. Sailed—Sh City of Brooklyn, Seattle.

ASTORIA, July 4—8 A. M.—Weather, clear; wind, east.

CAPE HANCOCK, July 4—12 M.—Barometer, clear; wind, west; 12 miles.

TACOMA, July 3—Arrived—Sh Two Brothers, San Francisco.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 3.—Arrived—Schr Emerena, San Francisco.

Bandmann in the Wild West.

The Milwaukee Sentinel.

At Missoula, Bandmann, the tragedian, with his company, came on the train. He is introducing the legitimate drama in these western wildernesses, and has presented "Narcisse," "Othello" and "Hamlet" to the wondering cowboys of the mountains at Missoula. He was not quite satisfied with the Missoula dramatic critic's article on "Hamlet," in which Ophelia was characterized as a seriocomic character, and he gave an amusing account of the Missoula "opera house." It has no stage, but no dressing room, and the company were obliged to use dressing-rooms across the street in the rear of the opera house, and walk through an admiring crowd to all their theatrical toggery to reach the stage. The night that "Hamlet" was produced there was a heavy rain, and "the buried majesty of Denmark," armed in cymbals to steel, or Ophelia with "fantastic garlands of crow flowers, nettles, daisies and long purples," scudded across the street under an umbrella, was a spectacle highly interesting to the small boys of Missoula who could not raise the funds to get inside the theatre, and excited their rapturous applause.

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HUNT'S KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS LIVER BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS DROPSY GRAVEL DIABETES BRIGHT'S DISEASE PAINS IN THE BACK LOINS OR SIDE NERVOUS DISEASES RETENTION OR NON-RETENTION OF URINE.

By the use of this REMEDY, the Stomach and Bowels speedily regain their strength, and the blood is purified.

It is pronounced by hundreds of the best doctors to be the ONLY CURE for all kinds of Kidney Diseases.

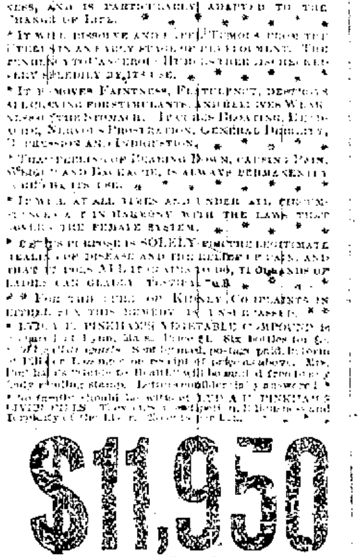
It is purely vegetable, and cures when other medicines fail.

It is prepared expressly for these diseases, and has never been known to fail. One trial will convince you. For sale by all druggists.

PRICE $1.25.

Send for Pamphlet of Testimonials.

HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
* VEGETABLE COMPOUND *
IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.

IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHES, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.

THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY.

FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. [illegible]

$11,950 IN CASH GIVEN AWAY

Smokers of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco will receive Premiums as follows on terms and conditions here specified:

Premiums
$500
$450
$400
$350
$300
$275
$250
$225
$200
$175
$150
$125
$100
$90
$80
$70
$60
$50
$40
$30
$20
$10

1st PREMIUM $5,000
2d " $2,000
3d " $1,000

22 other Premiums as here shown.

The 25 premiums will be awarded December 22, 1884. 1st Premium goes to the person from whom we receive the largest number of our empty tobacco bags prior to Dec. 15. 2d will be given for the next largest number, and thus, in the order of the number of empty bags received from each, to the twenty-five successful contestants. Each bag must bear our original Bull Durham label, U. S. Revenue stamp, and Caution Notice. Bags must be done up securely in a package, with name and address of sender, and number of bags contained plainly marked on the outside, and must be sent, charges prepaid, to Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., Durham, N. C. Every genuine package has picture of Bull. See our next announcement.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

WILL CERTAINLY CURE Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, and every Affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including Consumption. Sold by all Druggists.

[illegible]

PAIN IN THE SIDE

Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster [illegible] Nervous Pains [illegible] Sold everywhere.

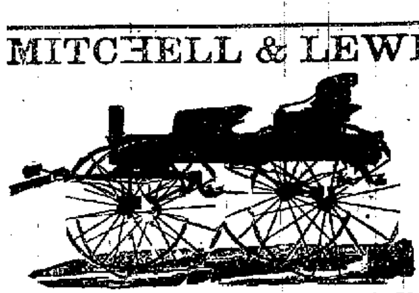
CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. It insures health and natural sleep, without morphine.

"Castoria is so well adapted to Children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep;
'Tis Castoria.
When babies fret and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
But Castoria.
What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion,
But Castoria.
Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hail Castoria!

CENTAUR LINIMENT—an absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Galls, &c. The most Powerful and Penetrating Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy known to man.



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Dealers in their Celebrated

MITCHELL
Farm, Freight & Spring Wagons.
DAVIS, GOULD & CO'S
Open and Top Buggies, Phaetons,
Buckboards.
Empress Barouche
Victoria Phaetons, etc.

We call special attention to our ever-popular RACINE ROAD CART, a car load of which we have just received. These carts are specially adapted to the requirements of the northwest and are handsomely finished throughout, making a neat and comfortable vehicle for every day use either in city or country driving. Address (mentioning this paper) MITCHELL & LEWIS Co., Limited, 192, 194 Front St., cor. Taylor, Portland. W. L. MITCHELL, General Manager for Oregon, Washington Territory and Idaho.

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Pre-empt a Homestead in La Camas Colony.

[illegible]

WANTED—Skilled men with small capital to develop trades and manufactures for the Colony.

THE LA CAMAS COLONY

Is the easiest place in the Northwest in which to gain a foothold. It is the only place not already crowded, and the only place where people just from the East are specially invited and cordially welcomed, and where they can get at work and in a living from the start. [illegible]

This steamer Chinook, foot of Morrison st., or Dixie Thompson, foot of Ash st., Portland, Or.

D. H. STEARNS, Gen'l Agent La Camas Colony, La Camas, W. T.

STEAM POWER.

CITY FOUNDRY POWER BUILDING,
CORNER FRONT AND CLAY STS.,

Is now ready for occupancy. Persons requiring power to drive any kind of Machinery can secure ample space in the THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING at

LOW RENT, WITH LOW INSURANCE AND STEADY POWER.

Leases given to desirable tenants. Apply to

JOHN HONEYMAN & CO., 300 Front St.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them for the cure of LIVER and KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

DIPHTHERIA

Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (for Internal and External Use) will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT CURES Influenza, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, and Diseases of the Spine. Sold everywhere. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MAKE HENS LAY

It is a well known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. [illegible] It will also positively prevent and cure Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, [illegible]

HODGE, DAVIS & CO., Agents, Portland, Oregon.

Fireworks!

CLEARANCE SALE
BELOW COST,
68 Morrison St.
KING LEE & CO.

QUAN ON WO & CO.,
No. 231 Second st., bet. Salmon and Main.
DEALERS IN
Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' UNDERWEAR, GENTS' SHIRTS
LOWEST PRICES.

JUST RECEIVING,
FINE MILLINERY!
ALSO
Beautiful Flowers & Trimmings for Spring
MISS A. S. JORGENSEN,
105 First Street,
Next to Ladd & Tilton's Bank, Portland.

HOP CHONG & CO.,
151 Second st., Portland, Or.
Importers & Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Tea, Rice, Oil, Matting, Fireworks and General Chinese Merchandise.
Largest consignments of [illegible]. Also, CHINESE LABOR CONTRACTED FOR.
We sell our goods at San Francisco prices. [illegible]

CHEAPEST
Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Table Cutlery, etc.,
AT
J. B. MILLER'S, 129 First street.

MRS. S. B. JUDKINS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
OFFERS UNUSUAL ADVANTAGES. [illegible]
242 First st., bet Jefferson and Columbia, Portland, Or.

MORGAN & STOWELL,
Successors to Weeks & Morgan
Commission Merchants,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Mill Feed, Hay, Grain,
Nos. 247, 249 and 251 Front St.
[illegible]

[illegible]

Preventive and cure for either sex. [illegible]

WOODARD, CLARK & CO., Authorized Agents. Wholesale and Retail Druggists, PORTLAND, OREGON. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
GOOD WOOD—$1 50 PER LOAD—FROM WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at [illegible] Saloon will be promptly attended to.
W. S. M. L. & M'F'G

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THE OREGON
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF PORTLAND OR.

Capital paid up $220,000 00
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South British and National Fire and Marine Insurance Cos.

Combined Capital $15,000,000
With unlimited liability of stockholders.
Deposit in Oregon $200,000
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18 North Front St.
T. R. ALLEN, Jr., [illegible]

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE
Capital $750,000
BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON
North side Stark, bet. Front & First, Portland.
[illegible]

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital subscribed .... [illegible]
Capital paid up .... [illegible]
Reserve Fund, in addition to capital .... [illegible]
Cash Assets, June 30th, 1881 .... [illegible]
Deposit in Oregon .... [illegible]

Risks accepted and POLICIES WRITTEN by the Agency.
[illegible]

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN, and QUEEN
Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool
Deposit in Oregon $200,000
Joint Policy issued by the Four Companies.
CORBITT & MACLEAY,
General Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.
Office, 64 and 66 Front St., Portland, Or.

STEAM COOKED CEREALS.
Choicest Foods in the World for Old and Young.

American Breakfast Cereals.

Selected grain; all hulls, germ and impurities removed. Crushed, steam cooked and desiccated. Patented. Prepared as wanted for the table in ten minutes. Saving time, saving waste, saving fuel, saving health. Easy to digest, being already thoroughly cooked and dried. [illegible]

A. B. C. WHITE OATS, A. B. C. WHITE WHEAT, A. B. C. BARLEY FOOD, A. B. C. MAIZE.

Ask for A. B. C. brand. [Registered Trade Mark.] For sale by all grocers. Send for circulars to THE CEREALS M'F'G CO., 83 Murray st., New York. [illegible]

To have GOOD HEALTH the LIVER must be kept in order.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR Is a standard family remedy [illegible] Headache, Rheumatism, etc. [illegible] Druggists [illegible]

How to prolong your life! Nothing easier. Celery, Beef and Iron will do it.

RIVER STEAMERS.

STR. SALEM
Will contract to carry Wheat at LOWEST rates, also JOB TOWING on lower Willamette and Columbia rivers. Charters for Picnics and Excursions cheap. Apply on board or Postoffice Box 544, Portland.

STR. MANZANILLO,
Leaves Morrison st. wharf every alternate morning at 6 o'clock (Sunday excepted) On Mondays and Fridays for SKAMOKAWA, and on Wednesdays for CLATSKANIE and way landings; returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

STEAMER ISABEL, CAPT. JAMES SMITH, Will leave Salem every Monday and return every Tuesday. Freight for Albany and way stations on river will be received on Mondays. Portland landing foot of Salmon street. For freight or passengers apply to GEORGE POPE, Agent.

For Astoria—Fast Line.
THE STEAMER FLEETWOOD,
Which has been thoroughly refitted for the comfort of passengers, will leave the foot of Morrison street on Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 6 A. M. and on Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M., arriving at Astoria at 1 P. M. on week days, and on Sunday at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Astoria on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M., and arrives in Portland at 2 P. M. Passengers by this route connect with the train for Seaside. E. B. SCOTT, President.

FOR COWLITZ RIVER.
Steamer JOS. KELLOGG, from foot of Yamhill street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M., via Willamette Slough, touching at St. Helens, Columbia City, Kalama, Carroll's Point, Rainier, Cedar Landing, Monticello, Freeport and way points. From Freeport, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

VANCOUVER TRANSPORTATION CO.
STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER. CAPT. JAS. W. GRAY, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street.
TOWING between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

SHIPPING.

FOR YAQUINA BAY, DIRECT.
The Steam Schooner
KATE & ANNA
Will receive freight
ON AND AFTER JULY 5th,
At foot of B street.

Sutton & Co's Dispatch Line.
From New York.
FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, DIRECT.
The A1 FIRST-CLASS CLIPPER SHIP
BELLE OF OREGON,
MATTHEWS .... Master
Now on berth. Having large engagements, will have quick dispatch. Shippers will please forward their orders and make their engagements as early as possible. SUTTON & CO., 82 South St., New York.
SUTTON & BEEBE, Agents, Portland, Or.

$1,000

Will be paid to any one who will find a particle of Mercury, Potash, Iodine, Arsenic or any poisonous substance in

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

"I have cured Blood Taint by the use of Swift's Specific after I had most signally failed with the Mercury and Potash treatment."
F. A. TOOMER, M. D., Perry, Ga.

"Swift's Specific has cured me of Scrofula of twelve years standing. Had sores as large as my hand, and every one thought I was doomed. Swift's Specific cured me after physicians and all other medicines had failed."
R. L. HIGH, Lonoke, Ark.

Give like a Christian, speak in deeds;
A noble life's the best of creeds;
And he shall wear a royal crown
Who gives a lift when men are down.

$10,000 would not purchase from me what Swift's Specific has done for me. It cured me of Rheumatism caused by malaria.
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STATEMENT OF T. L. MASSENBURG, MACON GA.

I have known much of the use of Swift's Specific, and have seen many of the worst cases of Blood Taint and Blood Poison cured with it, after having tried all other sorts of treatment; in fact, I have never known it to fail when taken properly. I can cite the case of a young man who had been treated by the best physicians for Blood Poison, but all to no purpose; and as the time for his marriage was approaching, he was nearly distracted. He finally took Swift's Specific, and he was cured sound and well. Another, who had tried everything and spent four months at the Hot Springs without benefit, was at last cured by this remedy. His case was like raising one from the dead. I could go on and tell you of a hundred cases.

Our treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

New York office, 159 West Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

Philadelphia office, 1205 Chestnut st.

HODGE, DAVIS & CO. Agents Portland, Or.

[illegible]

IT IS NOT AN ALTERATIVE. IT RESTORES THE BLOOD TO A HEALTHY CONDITION. FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER STOMACH, BOWELS AND KIDNEYS, AS LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, FLATULENCE, STOMACH-ACHE, JAUNDICE, CONSTIPATION, COLIC, VOMITING, NERVOUSNESS, WAKEFULNESS, BACK-ACHE, NEURALGIA, AND SICK-HEADACHE, FITS OF EPILEPSY, ANÆMIA, OR POVERTY OF THE BLOOD, CHLOROSIS, ESPECIALLY IN YOUNG FEMALES, SUPPRESSED OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, WAKEFULNESS, AND FEMALE WEAKNESSES. THIS MEDICINE IS ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN. BEING PURELY VEGETABLE, IT CAN BE TAKEN INTO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH. A NUMBER OF RECENT TESTIMONIALS ARE PROFUSE IN PRAISE OF THIS EXCELLENT REMEDY. ITS PROPERTIES ARE SLIGHTLY CATHARTIC, ACTING MORE DIRECTLY UPON THE LIVER. IT IS VERY PLEASANT TO TAKE.
PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE. SIX FOR $5.00.
DIRECTIONS IN TEN LANGUAGES ACCOMPANY EVERY BOTTLE.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
REDINGTON & CO., Gen'l Agents,
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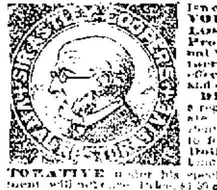

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Is a certain cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD, Prostatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses.

DR. MINTIE, who is a regular physician, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure. Price $1.50 a bottle, four times the quantity, $5.00. Sent to any address, confidentially, by A. E. MINTIE, M. D., 11 Kearney st., S. F. Send for pamphlet and list of questions.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE
Will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating symptoms, sex and age. Strict secrecy in regard to all business transactions.

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Their cause and cure.
Knight's new book sent free.
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Mention particularly this paper.

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The BELT for Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this appliance; [illegible] Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the one specific purpose. [illegible] Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.